

The Weather

Today—Sunny and not so damp; with moderate temperature. Yesterday—High, 78; low, 71. Pollen count not available because of rain.

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Union Chieftain Is Jailed in Power Strike

Kaiser Says Shipbuilding Losses Total 13 Millions

Republican Attacks On New Deal Enliven Session Of House Committee

By Mary Spargo

Henry J. Kaiser said yesterday that far from reaping huge wartime profits on his shipbuilding activities he appears to have suffered at least a 13-million-dollar loss.

The Liberty shipbuilder will face another day of cross-examination today from the embattled House Merchant Marine Committee which rang yesterday with Republican cries of "New Deal Sacred Cows" and "Get Rich-Quick Wallingfords."

The Republican attacks were given full play by the committee, which has had only one Democrat in attendance during most of the two-day hearings.

The lone Democrat is Chairman Schuyler Otis Bland of Virginia's First Precinct, in which is located the huge Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp., one of Kaiser's largest competitors in the shipbuilding field.

"Temple of Confusion" Yesterday's hearing, which one committee member described as a "temple of confusion," was also punctuated by a brick intracommittee battle wounding up with Bland angrily pounding the table and denouncing a Republican member that there was any attempt to shield the Maritime Commission.

The "New Deal Sacred Cows" were herded into the picture through a letter from Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R., Mich.) complaining that "war profiteering on the part of New Deal Sacred Cows had cost the American people many millions of dollars."

"I'm sure you don't mean me," Kaiser smiled. Woodruff's letter, read by Representative Fred Bradley (R., Mich.) added that "in typical get-rich-quick Wallingford style," payment of 35 million dollars on a Government loan to Kaiser had been "put off for a period of 25 years."

Figures Unavailable, Kaiser Says Kaiser explained that since re-negotiation, through which the Government seeks to recapture any excess war profits, had not yet been completed for the last two years he was unable to state the precise wartime earnings and losses of the four shipbuilding companies he controlled.

Representative Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R., Pa.), who dubbed the day's hearing a "Temple of Confusion," tried to get figures on investments, gains and losses in Kaiser Co., Inc., Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., Kaiser Cargo, Inc., and Permanent Metals Corp.

"Are you solvent or not," McConnell suddenly demanded. Kaiser replied that the whole question about whether he came out loser or gainer on his wartime operations would depend on what risks and hazards he had to take in re-conversion.

The industrialist declared he had great hopes for his wartime magnesium development, now losing money.

Referring to the possibility of the use of light metals in the manufacture of cars, Kaiser declared: "We are on the eve, in my judgment, of a revolution in this field."

Air Forces Officer, Found Dead in Car, Declared Suicide

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Parmalee, a veteran war flier at 26, ended his life by carbon monoxide poisoning early yesterday in a parked car on Route 211, about 2 miles east of Fairfax, Va.

Dr. Nelson Podolnick, Fairfax County coroner, who issued a certificate of suicide, said after studying letters left by Parmalee to his wife and a friend said he believed the flier had taken his life because he was unable to adjust himself to Army life in the United States.

Parmalee, who won the Distinguished Flying Cross and other decorations as a bomb squadron leader in England, arranged a death chamber by attaching a piece of hose to the exhaust pipe of his car and bringing it through a window.

He was found dead at 9 a. m. yesterday in his parked car by Sgt. Richard F. Utz of the Fairfax County Police. Since mid-August, Parmalee has been stationed at the Pentagon. He lived at Fort Myer, Va.

Wildcat in Egyptian Desert



SEARCH FOR OIL REACHES PYRAMIDS—A wildcat well of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey rises on Abu Roash knoll almost within the shadows of Egypt's ancient Pyramids. Geologists and other employees of the company began drilling operations in January as part of a program to test oil potentialities of six million acres of land held under experimental permit from the Egyptian government.

Surplus Items Picked by Firm Before Sale

WAA Files Opened to Western Electric Men, House Probers Told

By Dillard Stokes

Post Reporter

The House Surplus Committee heard yesterday how the Western Electric Co. knew in advance what surplus telephone equipment the Government was going to sell.

Gustav Schwarz, War Assets Administration executive, said the company sent experts to help WAA pick the equipment out of its big stockpile.

Schwarz said WAA records of goods on hand were badly confused at the time a Western Electric official, Warren Johnson, came to him and offered to go through them and pick out things badly needed by the telephone industry.

Schwarz accepted the offer, he said, and asked the independent telephone men's association to help, top, but did not get an answer.

Files Open to Company Schwarz told his staff to work with the Western Electric experts and ordered R. D. Small of the Philadelphia WAA office, to open the files for them.

Both Schwarz and his electronics chief, William L. Foss, told the committee they had no idea how much of the telephone goods picked out by the Western Electric experts was bought by the firm when they went on sale.

Nor did they add much to the story of the sale of 200 trucks for the Government by The Hallcrafters Co., Chicago, for \$4500 apiece when the Government price was \$7500. Now a memo approving the sale turned up in WAA files, months after the deal went through, remained a mystery.

Chairman Slaughter (D., Mo.) called this a forged authority and was determined to find out where it came from.

Company Aided for WAA Hallcrafters was the WAA agent for sale of all the surplus radio and telephone equipment in the Chicago Signal Depot last February, Edward S. Dillon, of WAA, gave one of the firm's officials—Dwight R. Gustafson—the right to sign Dillon's name.

See SALES, Page 2, Column 1

Brings His Diary From Italy

War Flier and Blonde Who Hid Him From Nazis Meet Here

After three years and a trip of 4300 miles, Miss Nellie Peduzzi of Pescantina, Italy, yesterday returned a diary written in her home by an American flier while he eluded Nazis and Fascists during the war.

Miss Peduzzi, a striking blonde, who arrived in New York last Wednesday presented the diary, weather-beaten pad to Col. C. Ross Greening at his room in the Hotel Raleigh.

Last night Miss Peduzzi was guest of honor at a farewell party given by the Air Force officers assigned to the Prisoner of War Exposition which has been touring the country. The exhibits have been placed in storage and the

8 Admirals Get New Posts In Navy Shuffle

Chief of Operations And Deputies Unaffected In Major Turnover

By John G. Norris

Post Reporter

Secretary Forrestal last night announced a reshuffling of the Navy's high command affecting eight top posts both afloat and ashore.

The changes will take place within the next few months and produce a virtual turnover in the major naval jobs save those of Chief of Naval Operations and his deputies.

All of the transfers, it was said, are in line with the Navy policy of rotating officers and retiring older admirals. Top commands affected are Personnel, Ships, Research, Pacific Fleet, Eighth Fleet, Naval Academy, Material and Public Relations.

The changes: Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, 56, chief of personnel, will relieve Admiral John H. Towers in February as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Towers, pioneer naval aviator, will retire in February at the age of 62.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, 56, commander of Joint Task Force No. 1 which conducted the Bikini atom bomb tests, will take over the Eighth Fleet in the Atlantic. He relieves Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, 60, who was appointed commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet last week.

Vice Admiral William M. Fechteler, 51, now commander of battleships and cruisers in the Atlantic, takes Denfeld's job as chief of personnel.

Vice Admiral Earl W. Mills, 50, now deputy chief of the Bureau of Ships, becomes chief of the bureau in November.

The present shipbuilding chief, Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, 54, who held the post most of the war, becomes chief of the material division. He succeeds Admiral Ben Moreell, 56, who is retiring.

Commodore Paul F. Lee, 58, will become the new chief of naval research. Now in the Bureau of Ships, here, he will relieve Vice

See NAVY, Page 4, Column 3

Youth Held In Virginia Rape-Slaying

Suspect Identified By Bus Driver as Having Left Vehicle With Girl Victim

Tazewell, Va., Sept. 24 (AP).—A

stocky, blonde-haired former soldier, complaining of "lapses of memory" since his discharge from the Army, and who thumbed a ride with the police officers searching for him, was formally charged today by Sheriff Bowen Thompson with the rape slaying of a Tazewell high school girl.

Thompson said the charges of murder and rape had been filed against Harold Duane Beavers, 20, of nearby Maxwell, who was taken into custody about 16 hours after the death of 15-year-old Aileen Lockhart, also of Maxwell. Beavers is being held without bond in the Tazewell County jail.

Strangled With Blouse The body of the girl, strangled to death with her own blouse, was found yesterday on the Tazewell Country Club golf course by two mine employees on their way to work.

Thompson said that he and State Highway Patrol Sgt. Ira Ratliff arrested Beavers yesterday evening when he "thumbed" them for a ride on State Route 19 near Abingdon, about 60 miles from here.

Beavers, estranged from his wife and discharged from the Army last June, denied any knowledge of the slaying described by Gillespie as "one of the worst crimes" in the county's history.

Beavers contended he has suffered "at least three lapses of memory" since his discharge from service, Thompson and Ratliff related. The youth, who is unemployed, was in uniform about two years and served overseas with a Quartermaster's Corps unit.

The warrant charging him with murder and rape was issued here by Justice of the Peace T. A. Reppas, and Thompson said that Beavers will be given a preliminary hearing in the immediate future before Justice Albert G. Perry of Tazewell.

The sheriff related that the Lockhart girl and Beavers were neighbors at one time.

Driver Identifies Suspect The first break in the case, Thompson said, came when a bus driver reported that he operated a vehicle in which a couple of their description rode the night before the girl's death.

Today in the presence of Gillespie and other officers, J. O. Stalcup of Knoxville, Tenn., a driver for the Tennessee Coach Lines, pointed to Beavers and said, "That's the men," when asked if the former soldier was the one who alighted from the bus with the girl.

Beavers told police he had gone to Bristol Saturday night to seek employment but "did not remember" what he had done between his arrival there and the time of arrest.

Reds 'Solve' Transport With Motor Scooter

London, Sept. 24 (AP).—The invention of a motor scooter described as a "new solution to transport" was announced by radio Moscow today.

The 105-pound scooter will travel 120 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline, at speeds up to 30 miles per hour, the radio report said. Its fuel tank has a capacity of 1 1/2 gallons.

Addresses 37 Nominees

Truman Assails 'Obstructionist' GOP Policy in Campaign Talk

By Edward T. Follard

Post Reporter

President Truman raised his political battle flag for 1946 yesterday, and in a statement assailing Republican "obstructionists," said that the United States was in "just as great an emergency... as we were when Pearl Harbor happened."

He said that the emergency would continue "until we can get peace and production." And peace in the world and production at home, he said, constituted the Democratic program.

In a frankly partisan talk to 37 Democratic nominees for Congress who called at the White House, Mr. Truman said that the Democratic Party was "the party of progress."

Then, making his first outright attack on the GOP since becoming President, Mr. Truman said: "I don't see how any voter who thinks at all could vote for the Reece-Taft-Crawford program. It is just impossible. The difficulties with which we are faced now are due in part to the obstructionist tactics of those gentlemen."

He was referring to Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, formerly a Representative from Tennessee; and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio,

Ten-Car Chase Traps Suspect In \$75 Holdup

A jittery young bandit suspect with a 1946 car and a toy pistol was captured in 30 minutes yesterday afternoon in a chase and blockade involving 10 scout cars and the acting chief's cruiser.

Fighting slippery streets and late afternoon traffic, police set line road blocks while Scout Car 122 chased the suspect car into Colmar Manor, Md., and arrested the driver as he sat parked at the curb.

Booked for investigation at No. 12 Precinct Station, the man gave his name as Arthur Berneo, 21, a mechanic of Colmar Manor, but police said they found a card in his wallet identifying him as Arthur Berned of 617 1/2 15th st. n.e.

Auto Believed Stolen Police also found a West Virginia license plate and a District tax plate in the car and said they believed the auto had been stolen from John Ott of Charles Town, W. Va.

The fast-moving police "blocks" came shortly after 5:11 p. m. when a young man walked into a crowded District Grocery Store at 2515 Bladensburg rd. n.w. He ordered some groceries, then demanded the contents of the cash register.

Dave Gruber, 24, of 918 Quincy st. n.w., son of the store manager, said the youth, who was very nervous, muttered "This is a stickup!" and fled.

"I didn't see a gun, but he had his hand in his pocket and I took his word for it," Gruber said. The robber fled in a 1946 car with about \$75.

Scout Car 122, manned by Pts. F. G. Long and F. G. Egbers of See HOLDUP, Page 2, Column 7.

Soviet Loses Move to Probe Deployment

China Says Matter Of Our Troops There Is Her Own Affair

Lake Success, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP).—Russia lost a stubborn fight tonight to have the United Nations Security Council inquire into the presence of Allied soldiers in alien non-enemy countries after China had bluntly said the question of American troops in that country was its own business and that of the United States.

The vote was 7 to 2 against putting the Russian proposal on the Security Council agenda. Russia and Poland voted together in the minority and France and Egypt abstained. The seven voting against Russia were the United States, Britain, Australia, Brazil, the Netherlands, Mexico and China.

The Council, which has held almost daily meetings since late in August, thus cleared its slate of questions. Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate and council president, said the Council would meet next at 9:30 a. m. (EST) Thursday at the office of the secretary general in downtown Manhattan. This session will be closed and the Council will consider its report to the General Assembly, scheduled to meet in New York October 23.

In a last statement just before the vote, Gromyko said he could not understand why the Soviet statement yesterday was strongly resented by Britain and the United States. See NATIONS, Page 4, Column 6.

Would Ease Public Concern The agriculture chief indicated early that his reason for declaring against any further changes in farm commodity prices, was to ease the public concern.

His words carried a warning to both the meat industry and to farmers not to rock the boat with demands for more changes at this time.

"The price uncertainties of the past have been difficult for us all," he said. "Actions called for by the Price Control Extension Act have resulted in increases in the price of a number of commodities entering into the cost of living."

"Today many people consider (the increases which this act called for) any which have been put into effect in recent weeks are samples of action which is to go on and on."

"They look upon the present farm price policy as a one-way street, the only direction being up. Consumers are showing signs of resentment."

"Farmers are worrying about the buying power of their year's income. Labor problems are complicated. See PRICES, Page 2, Column 4.

Victory for Byrnes

Big 4 to Close Parley Oct. 15, Meet in New York in November

Paris, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Big Four foreign ministers today set up a rigid peace conference timetable for adjournment by October 15 and agreed to move their Foreign Ministers Council to New York, where the United Nations General Assembly will convene, after that date.

Initial discussion of a peace treaty with Germany, the toughest job facing the victors, will be undertaken by the Big Four ministers in New York late in November. It was agreed.

To guarantee that the 21-nation conference ends by the prescribed date and does not drag out in endless debate as it has for more than two months, the ministers es-

Anderson Hints Lid to Stay on Meat

Shortages Cited As Reason to Keep Farm Products Under Ceilings

By John W. Ball

Post Reporter

Secretary of Agriculture Clayton P. Anderson told the Nation last night that he sees no need to raise price ceilings on farm products.

The secretary broke into his "first real vacation in many months" at Albuquerque, N. Mex., to broadcast what was accepted in many circles as a denial in advance of planned requests for decontrol of meats and other commodities.

His speech came as the National Beef Packers Industry Advisory Committee and OPA finished the first day of a 2-day session called to prepare an appeal for decontrol of meat prices.

(A representative of the packers said last night the committee had approved the decontrol move. Members said they expected similar decontrol moves by producers of pork, lamb and other meat products.)

Roscoe G. Haynie, vice president of Wilson Packing Co., and committee chairman, said his group was unanimous for decontrol, and that he had called a meeting for October 8, to present the appeal. He predicted it might take two months to get a final decision.

It came a day after the Milling Industry Advisory Committee of OPA had asked a request for decontrol of flour prices.

Anderson in a two-pronged action, virtually told the former committee that its appeal for lifting controls would fall on deaf ears.

First, his office last night set forth an official statement of procedure for industry committees to follow in seeking decontrol. One sentence was emphasized by underlining. It stated:

"Under these regulations a petition for decontrol filed by an industry advisory committee must be based on the grounds that supplies are sufficient to meet requirements."

In his talk Anderson emphasized that meat is not in such supply. "The present price ceilings on livestock," he said, "were decided on after very careful study to carry out the purpose of the Price Control Law and the expression of policy which the Congress adopted."

On the contrary, at least two of Stalin's answers had the character of political storm signals. One of these was his statement that it was "essential to peace" to get American troops out of China. The other was his statement minimizing the importance of the atomic bomb.

In both of these answers he confirmed the American belief that the political struggle between East and West is ended.

It has been Secretary of State Byrnes' thesis that speeches and public statements on either side, however friendly, are of little value at present in affecting Russian-American relationships. Diplomatic progress can be made only by facing specific issues, one by one, and settling them by a combination of patience and firmness.

No Sign of Change This, at least, has been the American position up to now, and there was no sign yesterday of any change in that position in the light of the Stalin statements.

Having struggled through nine weeks of debate with the Russians over the minor peace treaties, Byrnes is now pointing toward the November meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers over the peace treaty with Germany.

The Secretary of State is willing. The Post learned yesterday, to have this meeting place take place in New York or anywhere in Europe while the United Nations Assembly is meeting in New York. He asks only that there be a 10-day interval

See STALIN, Page 2, Column 3.

Union Leader Sent to Jail



GEORGE L. MUELLER Gets 1 year for contempt

Clayton Backs Present Stand Toward Soviet

Answering Eden, He Says New Approach Is Not Needed

Acting Secretary of State William Clayton said yesterday that he saw no need of a "new approach" to Russia.

This was his answer, at a press conference, to the plea for a "new approach" made in England by former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. It was also taken as the first official response here to Premier Josef Stalin's statements to a British newspaperman in Moscow.

Clayton said that the Stalin statement was terribly interesting and, he was sure, very important. He declined to comment further.

Former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace issued a statement yesterday saying that Eden and Stalin had brought hope to millions all over the world "who are hungry and thirsting for peace."

Officials See Little 'New Hope' To official Washington, however, there was little or nothing in Stalin's words that brought new hope of a reconciliation between East and West.

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See STALIN, Page 2, Column 3.

Injunction Defied as Tieup Hits Steel Areas

Pittsburgh Court Orders Workers Back Tomorrow; City Health Periled

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24 (AP).—A power strike spread paralysis in business and industry in the Pittsburgh steel area today as a court ordered it ended by tomorrow and jailed the independent union leader who ordered the work stoppage in defiance of an injunction.

George L. Mueller, 35, president of the Power Workers Union, striking against the Duquesne Light Co., which serves about 1,500,000 residents in an 817-square-mile area, was sentenced to one year in Allegheny County jail for contempt of court.

The sentence was passed quickly by Allegheny County Judge Harry H. Rowand, after a day-long hearing on the preliminary injunction which was extended indefinitely with slight modifications.

Judge Rowand, sitting en banc with Judges William P. McNaughton and Walter P. Smart, sentenced Mueller after the latter flatly refused to apologize for his part in ordering the strike and for remarks he is alleged to have made concerning the legality of the preliminary injunction, granted September 9.

Strikers Enraged by Action The striking workers—hundreds of whom gathered around the soot-smoked gray stone city-county building where the hearing was held—were enraged by the court's action and demonstrated briefly at the building entrance while mounted city police rode to a platform surmounting the stepped-down doors.

Shouts of "They can arrest all of us" and "How would you like \$3 work for a \$19.20 pension" were heard.

Judge Rowand warned that if the workers—members of the Association of Duquesne Light and Associated Companies—do not return to their jobs by 10 a. m. (EDT) tomorrow, bench warrants would be issued for each member of a 10-member strike committee.

Judge Smart announced the injunction had been continued after Union Attorney Hermany Lipitz argued there was no legal ground under the commonwealth's anti-injunction act for such an order and City Solicitor Anne X. Alpera argued that the court had a moral right to prevent "a catastrophe" to the public.

Judge Asks Apology Then Judge Rowand called Mueller from his seat behind Aurwitz to the bench.

"Do you apologize for your part in ordering this strike and for the allegations you have made concerning this court," Judge Rowand asked.

Earlier evidence—witnessed statements by Mueller and transcriptions of radio broadcasts—had been introduced by Miss Alpera to show that he called the injunction "a scrap of paper" and indirectly referred to the court as a "handful of politicians on Grant st..."

In a direct exchange with Judge Rowand at that time, Mueller declared he did not recall such statements and said he could not call off the strike, that this action See POWER, Page 4, Column 2.

Vet Wins Divorce And \$1120 Alimony From War Bride

Cleveland, Sept. 24 (AP).—A Purple Heart war veteran today was granted a divorce from his 28-year-old wife on grounds of adultery, and Common Pleas Judge Samuel Silbert ordered her to pay him \$1120 alimony.

Judge Silbert said: "If she doesn't pay she will be jailed, just as husbands are jailed for failing to pay alimony."

The veteran, Norbert J. Anchulis, 32, was married to Ruth Gogol at Napoleon, Ohio. They lived together 33 days before he went into the Army.

Anchulis termed his wife's acceptance of service allotments "a fraud on the Government" and Judge Silbert set the alimony at \$1120—the total of the monthly allotments and disability pension payments she had received.

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Text of Stalin View On Perils to Peace

Moscow, Sept. 24 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Stalin's replies to written questions by the correspondent of the London Sunday Times:

Q. Do you believe in a real danger of a "new war" about which at the present time so much irresponsible talk is being carried on? What steps should be taken for preventing war if such danger exists?

A. I do not believe in a real danger of a "new war." The noise is being raised about a "new war" mainly by military-political circles and their few supporters from the ranks of civilian officials.

They need this noise of only in order (a) to frighten with the specter of war some naive politicians from the ranks of their counterparts and thereby aid their governments to extract more concessions; (b) to make difficult for some time the reduction of military budgets in their countries; (c) to check demobilization of troops and thereby prevent quick growth of unemployment in their countries.

Distinguish Chaff From Wheat
It is necessary to distinguish sharply between the noise about a "new war" which is being carried on now and the real danger of a "new war," which does not at present exist.

Q. Do you think that Great Britain and the United States consciously are forming a "capitalist encirclement" of the Soviet Union?

A. I do not think the ruling circles of Great Britain and the United States of America could create a "capitalist encirclement" of the Soviet Union even if they wanted to do this, which, however, we cannot affirm.

Q. Speaking in the words Mr. Wallace used in his last speech, can England, western Europe and the United States be assured that Soviet policies in Germany will not be turned into a weapon of Russian efforts directed against western Europe?

Cites Pact With West
A. I believe using Germany by the Soviet Union against western Europe and the United States of America is excluded. I believe this is excluded not only because the Soviet Union means a departure of mutual assistance against German aggression with Great Britain and France, and with the United States of America by the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of the three great powers; but also because the policies of using Germany against western Europe and the United States of America would mean a departure of the Soviet Union from its fundamental national interests.

Speaking briefly, the politics of the Soviet Union in the German question comes down to demilitarization and democratization of Germany. I think that demilitarization

and democratization of Germany presents one of the most important guarantees for the establishment of a sound and lasting peace.

Q. What is your opinion regarding the accusation that the policies of Communist parties in Western Europe are "indicated by Moscow?"

A. I consider this accusation absurd and to be borrowed from the bankrupt arsenal of Hitler and Goebbels.

Q. Do you believe in the possibility of a friendly and lasting collaboration of the Soviet Union and Western democracy despite the existence of ideological discord, and in friendly competition between the two systems of which Wallace spoke in his speech?

A. I do, unconditionally.

Q. During the sojourn here of the (British) Labor party delegation, you, as I understood it, expressed belief in the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. What could help in the establishment of these relations, which are so eagerly desired by the broad masses of the English people?

A. I really believe in the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Establishment of such relations would be appreciably helped by strengthening political, trade and cultural relations between these countries.

Q. Do you believe that the quick withdrawal of all American forces in China is vitally necessary for the future of peace?

A. Yes, I do.

Deprecates Atom Bomb

Q. Do you believe that the actual monopoly possession of the atomic bomb by the United States of America is one of the principal threats of peace?

A. I do not believe the atomic bomb to be as serious a force as certain politicians are inclined to regard it. Atomic bombs are intended for intimidating weak nerves, but they cannot decide the outcome of war, since atomic bombs are insufficient for this purpose. Certainly monopoly possession of the secret of the atomic bomb does create a threat, but at least two remedies exist against it.

(A) Monopoly possession of the atomic bomb cannot last long.
(B) Use of the atomic bomb will be prohibited.

Q. Do you suppose that with the further advance of the Soviet Union toward communism the possibilities for peaceful collaboration with the outside world will not decrease insofar as this concerns the Soviet Union? Is "communism in one country" possible?

A. I do not doubt that the possibilities for peaceful collaboration exist not only will not decrease but can even increase. "Communism in one country" is fully possible, especially in such a country as the Soviet Union.

sent on instructions of my government. I have been instructed by my Government to state that it cannot accept the statements set forth in the Soviet government's note of July 27, 1946, as a refutation of the facts contained in the United States' note of July 22, 1946, which were based on careful study. I have also been instructed to say that my Government not only reaffirms those facts as presenting an accurate account of the economic situation in Hungary but that they have been confirmed, to the satisfaction of my Government by information obtained subsequent to the delivery of the United States' note of July 22, 1946.

Agreement Held "Impossible"
"My government has regretfully concluded that it will be impossible to obtain agreement between our two governments as to the exact situation now existing in Hungary and as to the causes of that situation, and accordingly my government considers that no useful purpose will be served by further assertions and denials.

"On the other hand, there can be no question of the fact that assistance is required by Hungary if that country is to solve its pressing economic problems and contribute to the general economic recovery of Europe. As pointed out in the United States' note of July 22, 1946, the Hungarian government had requested the assistance of the Allied powers in solving the serious financial and economic difficulties facing that country during its period of rehabilitation.

"In short, the need of Hungary for assistance to facilitate its economic recovery is not only obvious to all, but is emphasized by representatives of the Hungarian government itself.

Berlin MPs Disperse
Would-e Truck Thieves

Berlin, Sept. 24 (AP).—Five Russian soldiers attempting to steal a German civilian truck in the American sector of Berlin were dispersed last midnight by military police gunfire and three were captured, the United States Provost Marshal reported today. The shots were fired by Russian military police riding in a joint patrol with American MPs.

Property Restoration Delayed
Even the restoration of Hungarian property has been delayed, the statement went on, because Russia's representative on the Allied Control Council has not given the necessary approval.

The text of the American note, addressed to Victor George Dekanov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Elbridge Durbrow, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy at Moscow, follows:

"I have the honor under instructions from my Government to communicate to you the following:

"The Soviet government in its note of July 27, 1946, regarding the economic situation in Hungary, has disputed the facts contained in the note of July 22, 1946, which was

Aboard the Atomic Ark...



INDESTRUCTIBLE "PIG 311," the boat which survived the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Sakawa at Bikini and a large charge of atomic exposure, gets an untempered once-over from Seaman 2/c Kenneth L. Sward of Kewanee, Ill.

GOAT? YES AND NO—Still fit and frisky despite exposure to radioactivity at Bikini, Goat 315 romps with its keeper, Seaman 2/c William Barrow of Auburn, N. Y., after arriving here yesterday aboard the USS Burleson

STALIN

From Page 1

between the end of the plenary sessions in Paris and the start of the discussions on Germany. (Late dispatches yesterday said the meeting would be held in New York.)

This will be the occasion for crucially important discussions with the Russians over reparations, boundaries, interzonal cooperation and other problems which are regarded here as central to peace and reconstruction in Europe. This, and not a "new approach" by speeches or statements or personal emissaries, will determine how quickly and to what extent the differences, between East and West can be bridged, some observers say.

As usually happens after every one of Stalin's public statements, there was gossip in the capital yesterday about the possibility of another meeting of the Russian Premier with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

No Foundation for Rumor
The slightest foundation for such speculation could be discovered. Since the President's handling of the Wallace affair, there is less enthusiasm than ever for a meeting with Stalin at which the President would represent the United States. Besides, the President has said that he has no desire at present to travel thousands of miles for another meeting.

It may be possible after the November meeting of the Foreign Ministers, but not now.

Although there was no official comment on the Stalin statement point by point, some of his answers are in complete agreement with American ideas.

The United States Government believes, as Stalin believes, that there is no real danger of war now. The United States believes that talk of a "capitalist encirclement" of Russia is nonsense. It is undoubtedly glad to have Stalin say so, and only wishes that he could convince the Daily Worker and the Moscow radio.

When Stalin calls for the "demilitarization and democratization" of Germany he is expressing American policy, although his definitions may be different from ours.

When he reaffirms his belief that two different "ways of life" can live peacefully in the same world, he is echoing an American belief. The quarrel here has been with Russian expansionism, not with the Soviet way of life.

SALES

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This was done in a letter to Col. H. G. Miller, the depot commander, which was placed in the record by Committee Counsel Hugh D. Wise.

Since Foss left the WAA he has been a consulting engineer here, in a firm with Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, ret. Foss told the committee that Hallifaters has paid his firm \$400 for short wave work.

Whisky for Christmas
Foss said that while he was at WAA he never heard of any of his staff getting gratuities from the manufacturer's agents who sold WAA electronic goods. The agents gave a lot of parties, he said, but he told his aides, "For God's sake don't go to them."

He said he didn't go himself. Last Christmas, Foss said, there were some gifts of liquor and he himself received two bottles. "I took it home," he told the committee, "and it was darned good whisky. I never did find out who sent it."

Slain Flier's Widow, 19, Here To Attend Funeral Rites Today

By Earl J. Wilson
Post Reporter

Marcia Schreiber, who is 19, will stand in Arlington Cemetery today and watch the burial of her husband.

He will be placed in a single grave with four other airmen killed a month ago when their unarmed transport was shot down in flames by Yugoslav fighters.

And it is possible, as the solemn ceremony unfolds and the name of Capt. Harold F. Schreiber is read, that the young widow's thoughts will turn from the military pomp to other thoughts of her life with "Hal."

Perhaps to their 2-year-old daughter, Marcia, or "Shashe" as she is called.

Marriage Was Short
Or maybe she will think of the night soon after they were married when he smuggled her aboard his B-24 bomber so they could fly above the clouds and look at the moon.

Her marriage on August 5, 1945, was short, but such memories are long and slow-dying.

Yesterday the dark-haired girl sat in her room at the Statler here and tried to describe the man who was her husband.

"Hal had brown hair and blue eyes, and was rather short," she said. "He wasn't what you could call handsome, but he was very, very cute. He was good natured and slow to anger. Everybody liked him."

"When he was murdered he was 25 years old."

His Parents, Sister Here
With Mrs. Schreiber here to attend the funeral are the young pilot's 21-year-old sister, Jean Schreiber, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schreiber. They drove to Washington together from their home in New Albany, Ind.

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Meat Dealers See No Rise In D. C. Supply

Washington meat dealers, gazing gloomily upon empty counters, saw no relief yesterday for the Capital from the shortage which already has most of the Nation observing meatless days.

A spot check among the city's packers, wholesalers and retailers disclosed that Washington is approaching a 100 per cent beef and pork famine, with lamb and veal coming into the city at "only a trickle."

And while hard-hit Washington meat markets were typical of those throughout the Nation, a near-record number of cattle are roaming the ranges or farm pastures, the Agriculture Department disclosed.

Cattle on the western ranges probably are greater in number than ever before in history. Agriculture experts said, adding that the number on farm feedlots is not far below the record year of 1944.

In Washington retailers reported that the temper of the Capital's meat consumers is changing to anger this week when they are told, "Sorry, no meat today."

Hope to End Price Control
A spokesman for one of Washington's largest chain stores told The Post that the shortage could be traced "right back to the ranch—that the cattle producers are holding back in the hope that OPA price controls will be removed soon."

A check of Washington's meat picture disclosed that more than 50 per cent of markets dealing exclusively in meats—the majority at Arcade and the New Center Market—are closing up shop or contemplating closing within the next week.

A survey of 100 of the Nation's representative meat markets followed this trend, with the United Press reporting that 20 of these had been forced to close for lack of fresh meat supplies.

Retailers' associations, union and consumer groups through the Nation were reported to be increasing their pressure for removal of OPA price controls, asserting the shortage was causing unemployment and threatening shutdown of many steel mills and coal mines.

Washington faces as bad—if not worse—a plight than most of the large cities of the Nation, according to the check made with packers and dealers here yesterday.

Chain stores reported that incoming fresh meat supplies are only 5 per cent of normal and that there is no indication that there will be more in the next few weeks. Meat counters in some chain stores have been closed.

Independent markets reported it was impossible to obtain supplies from the large packing houses and were seeking meat from small houses in efforts to obtain enough for their regular customers.

Merrell Not Shipping Here
John Merrell & Co., the Nation's fifth largest meat packer, reported that there is no indication of fresh meat into the Capital, but has plenty of butter and cheese. The company normally sends 400,000 pounds of "red meat" into the Capital a week, it was said.

Other leading packers—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson—reported "tremendously curtailed" supplies, with Armour reported to have suspended smoked meat operations in Washington.

"The situation is national and it's going to get worse," Raymond Briggs, chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association's wholesale meat division commented.

Spokesmen for the chain stores said that meat producers have had a good feed and grain year and are able to hold back cattle from the markets.

While housewives faced a meatless future, several restaurants and night clubs still advertised choice steaks yesterday. One northeast Washington steak house said it had ample stocks on hand from a "private supply."

Only bright spot on Washington's meat front was a plentiful supply of poultry and a prediction from poultry dealers that prices which skyrocketed within the past 10 days would take a sharp drop this week.

"Consumer resistance" to the poultry price increases was reported by Herman Fenichel, of the Metropolitan Poultry Co. Wholesale prices quoted yesterday were 62 cents per pound—20 cents above the price 10 days ago.

Both Fenichel and spokesmen for the Koller Poultry Co., one of Washington's largest fowl-kill poultry dealers, predicted a decrease from two to four cents per pound this week.

PRICES

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tional recommendations for upward price ceilings.

He declared that if farmers are to hold their present "high level" of production and prosperity, the present food consumption of their neighbors in the city must be maintained and increased. This adds up to an imperative need for keeping farm prices reasonable.

Farmers must realize that the prices they pay depend in part on what prices they get.

"Increasing food and fiber prices mean increased wage demands and increasing price demands for manufactured goods. Agricultural prices are basis in inflation trends.

"Industrial and agricultural groups, by working together, can maintain that stability in prices so desperately needed from here on out."

N. Y. Mayor's Wife Ill
New York, Sept. 24 (AP).—Mrs. Catherine L. O'Dwyer, wife of Mayor William O'Dwyer, is seriously ill and has been in a coma since Sunday, City Hall announced today. Mrs. O'Dwyer has been in poor health since a serious operation 15 years ago.

Council Cites Sitting Bull's Kin

Associated Press Wirephoto



EVELYN YELLOWROBE, English teacher at Vassar College, will receive the 1946 Indian Achievement Medal of the Indian Council Fire in Chicago Friday. A great-granddaughter of Sitting Bull, she is the fourth woman to receive the award since its establishment.

HOLDUP

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No. 12 Precinct, responded to the first call and pursued the car out Bladensburg rd.

As the chase rolled on, Radio Dispatchers H. D. Miller, John Cockrill and Carl Sierk had sent cars to block New York and Florida aves., Georgia ave., Bladensburg rd. extended at Peace Cross, 4th st. and Rhode Island ave., Chain Bridge, Key Bridge, Memorial Bridge and the Highway Bridge.

Acting Chief Inspector Walter Thomas, en route to his home in Virginia, heard the radio calls as he neared Chain Bridge. He formed his own blockade until Scout Car 73 arrived.

Meanwhile, Scout Car 122 had sighted the auto as it drove into the woods at South Dakota ave. and Channing st. ne. He flushed it out, but then lost the trail again when the police car skidded on wet leaves at 30th and Channing sts. ne.

Questioning pedestrians along the street, Long and Eggers renewed the chase and found the car parked in Colmar Manor. As they drew alongside, the driver started to pull away, the officers said, but they rolled their car in front of him, hooked bumpers, and arrested the driver.

'Britain Can Make It'

London, Sept. 24 (AP).—King George opened the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition in London today. He said that the show reflected "much evidence of our power of recovery in the face of all difficulties and of our continued leadership in the arts of peace."

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POLITICS

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peace in the world and a production program that will help rehabilitate that world.

"It will never be necessary to have unemployment if the program of the Democratic Party as outlined in 1944 is carried out."

In the outset of his remarks, Mr. Truman told the visiting Democrats that the White House door was always open to members of Congress who want to call on Government business. He added:

"But it is absolutely essential, in order that the program of the Democratic Party as outlined in 1944, which I helped to write—and I was a member of the original committee—may be carried out, that we have a Congress that is in sympathy with what that platform calls for.

Have Made Some Progress
"Now we have made some progress on that platform since 1944. There are still a lot of things to be done. And in talking to your constituents, tell them that you are interested in carrying out the program of the Democratic Party which has always been the party of progress and always will be the party of progress."

His attack on the Reece-Taft-Crawford program and his remarks about an emergency as great as Pearl Harbor followed.

Stalin's Views Meet Acclaim, Wary Praise

By the Associated Press

Prime Minister Stalin's views on war and peace drew acclaim yesterday from Henry A. Wallace, wary comments from many public figures and outright indorsement from a few.

Wallace, fired as Secretary of Commerce last week after urging a more lenient policy toward Russia, said in this statement in Washington:

"The morning press carrying statements by both Stalin and Eden has brought hope to those millions all over the world who are hungering and thirsting for peace.

"Differences of opinion about various national responsibilities and viewpoints should not stop the search for a practical expression of the deep spirit of longing of all the people of all the nations for a permanent world peace.

"When both Eden and Stalin seem to appreciate this necessity, I am encouraged to believe that the recent flurry is indeed proving constructive."

In a speech in London Monday, former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden urged both the United States and Britain to take a new approach to Russia, saying the present one holds an imminent threat of war.

Several senators circled cautiously in an attempt to determine what was behind the Stalin statement.

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.), commented the world has nothing to fear—if Stalin "expressed the true attitude of the Soviet Union and its leaders."

Senator George (D., Ga.), thought the difficulty is what to believe, since "only pleasant predictions come out of Russia."

An assertion that "war or peace is altogether up to Russia" came from Rep. Knutson (R., Minn.), at Manhattan Beach, Minn. He added: "Russia will have to change her policy and attitude considerably if we are to have harmony."

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), called Stalin's pronouncements "a very forthright and, on the whole, a very encouraging statement."

"It simply confirms the belief I've had all along," he said, "that a sensible and honorable basis of understanding and cooperation can and must be found between the United States and the Soviet Union—indeed between Russia and the Western World."

Bissell Nearly Catches London's 'Cat Burglar'

London, Sept. 24 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, recently-appointed military attaché at the United States Embassy here, is the most recent victim of London's notorious "midnet cat burglar."

Bissell almost caught the wily, 4-foot-9-inch prowler last night when he surprised him in the act of rifling the general's bedroom. The burglar dived headlong from an upstairs window, apparently scrambled down the drainpipe, and raced away in the darkness with a few trinkets he had snatched.

Russia Blocks Hungary Aid, U. S. Charges

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

The United States Government yesterday accused Russia of blocking its long and persistent efforts to reach a three-power agreement for the economic reconstruction of Hungary.

A note to Moscow, released by the State Department, charged Russia with "unwillingness" to live up to the Yalta agreement, which called for concerted action of the Big Three powers to help Hungary and other former Axis satellites.

Hungary has been suffering from ruinous inflation on top of her war devastation, and has needed help ever since her liberation by Russian armies. Her economic recovery has been frustrated by Russian removals of food and factory equipment, which the United States insists are still going on.

As long ago as March 2 the United States formally asked Russia to agree to Big Three consideration of the economic paralysis in Hungary. The Russians rejected this suggestion, first on April 21 and again on July 27, each time denying the truth of the American picture of the Hungarian economic situation.

Yesterday's note to Moscow "regretfully" concluded that agreement on the facts would be impossible. It again emphasized, however, the importance of economic help for Hungary; it again reminded the Russians of their Yalta pledges, and again expressed American willingness to consult on the subject with Russia and Great Britain.

An official statement accompanying the release of the note recalled that the United States had voluntarily returned \$2 million dollars worth of gold to Hungary, had granted a 15-million-dollar long-term credit for the purchase of surplus property and had instructed its commanders in Germany and Austria to restore identifiable property removed from Hungary by the Germans.

Property Restoration Delayed
Even the restoration of Hungarian property has been delayed, the statement went on, because Russia's representative on the Allied Control Council has not given the necessary approval.

The text of the American note, addressed to Victor George Dekanov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Elbridge Durbrow, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy at Moscow, follows:

"I have the honor under instructions from my Government to communicate to you the following:

"The Soviet government in its note of July 27, 1946, regarding the economic situation in Hungary, has disputed the facts contained in the note of July 22, 1946, which was

Federalism In Germany

Editor's Note: The author of this communication, James K. Pollock, served as the adviser of the state governments and the zonal assembly in Germany on behalf of the American Military Government. He has now returned to his position as professor of political science at the University of Michigan. Because of the length of Professor Pollock's communication, it will be published in two parts. The second portion will appear tomorrow, along with an answer by Walter Lippmann.

THE FEW discordant notes in the otherwise harmonious symphony of support for Mr. Byrnes' Stuttgart speech are not difficult to refute and are of a curious nature. They appear, surprisingly enough, principally in two articles written by Walter Lippmann. Last spring Mr. Lippmann made a valuable contribution, as he so often does, in putting the German problem in proper perspective. Now he has alarmed many thoughtful people by insisting that Mr. Byrnes has yielded to M. Molotov on the issue of a strongly centralized government for Germany. He charged that "Mr. Byrnes has now in fact, though not in name, abandoned the federal solution which had such a promising start in the American zone." He asserts that the Secretary of State has conceded this vital point to the Russians and thus has appeased the German nationalists.

In coming to this conclusion Mr. Lippmann only quotes the Byrnes speech three times, and one of these is a misquotation. He argues that you cannot have a federal government without states, and that a central government, which is not Mr. Byrnes, has located in Berlin, is bound to be "subservient to and in cahoots with Moscow."

Now let us see if there is anything in Mr. Byrnes' speech or in any of our military government actions in Germany which reasonably permit Mr. Lippmann to make these very serious and fundamental criticisms. I have been a worker in the vineyard in Germany and I am therefore aware of the thinking and planning which has been going on since Potsdam. I say without the least fear of successful contradiction that every responsible person connected with our policy in Germany or in Washington has worked constantly for a decentralization of everything in Germany, government as well as business. The same is true with the German officials who have been working for us—and I might add those in the British zone as well. If Mr. Byrnes or any other American of position or influence has favored a Russian type or even a previous German type of highly centralized government I think I would have known it.

Could it then be that Mr. Byrnes and his advisers were so naive or maladroit that they have actually proposed something they did not understand or intend? I submit that it is only by the most capricious kind of reasoning that one can read behind Mr. Byrnes' words or see implications in them which show that "Mr. Byrnes has in fact yielded to M. Molotov's opposition to a federal Germany." Nevertheless the content of the speech does not know what "gentle federalism" is, and that he has proposed "a caricature of federalism."

LET US EXAMINE Mr. Lippmann's argument. A constitution drawn up by delegates elected by the people, and then submitted to the people for ratification "cannot be and will not be a federal constitution," according to Mr. Lippmann. "It will be the constitution of another centralized Reich governed from Berlin."

Why cannot such a constitution be federal? By definition a federal government is one in which the sum total of governmental powers are divided between two or more sets of authorities. An elected German constitutional convention in which Bavaria would be the largest state, Prussia being nonexistent, would in my opinion result in a weaker central government than under Weimar, and in a strong safeguarding of the rights of the constituent states.

But one opinion or another does not accurately describe a true federal system. In any case, it is curious reasoning to take one's own prediction of what the outcome of a popular convention will be as the test of a sound federalism. Mr. Byrnes clearly favors a decentralized Reich and has not advocated or proposed a plan which would result in "another centralized Reich governed from Berlin."

Where the future capital of Germany will be located no one knows. Of the three minister-

Canterbury Impressed by U. S. Friendliness and Vitality

(The Right Hon. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, penned his impressions of the United States for the Associated Press today, just before leaving Albany, N. Y., for New York City, which he will leave for home Thursday. Hunched over a notepad borrowed from a reporter, he wrote the following in the residence of the Right Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Albany Episcopal Diocese.)

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 24.—I have been in U. S. A. for two weeks. I have visited six or seven of its great cities. I have exchanged a few words with some thousands of its citizens and addressed some tens of thousands. In such conditions, one can only gather surface impressions.

My first impression is, of course, of the vastness of the resources

THE SUGGESTION of the need for a central government at this time arises out of the necessities of the situation. Every modern state must have a central government. To have a central government does not mean to have a highly centralized government. And to set up a provisional central government "composed of democratically responsible minister-presidents or other chief officials of the several states or provinces which have been established in each of the four zones" as Mr. Byrnes presented it, is not to create the kind of highly centralized government which all of us, not merely Mr. Lippmann, have been working to avoid.

Mr. Lippmann is not quite complete in saying that "except in the American zone there are no separate self-governing German states which could unite in a federal union." The British have set up one state in their zone, and intend to set up two or three others in the very near future. Similarly the French have formed the southern Rhineland and the Palatinate into a state. Actually the federal idea has a stronger and wider foundation already than a mere recital of existing state governments would indicate.

To follow the debates in the three state constitutional conventions now in session in our zone is very enlightening regarding German views of the place of the states in a future Reich. Does anyone contend that these three American-occupied states, having carefully formulated very clear provisions of state power, will all of a sudden throw their present autonomous position to the winds—or to the Russians? And is there likely to be a highly centralized Reich if the south German states and Hesse oppose it?

EVEN IN THE Russian zone, possible federal units exist by Russian order, only the governments in them are under the thumb of the Soviet military. When, however, the people in the Russian zone are permitted a free and untrammelled vote, the prospect is that at least Saxony and Thuringia will be as federalistic as the states in the American zone. Moreover, allowing for the passing of the time necessary to complete the work of the Paris Peace Conference, and the United Nations Assembly, and to deal with other pressing international problems, Mr. Byrnes' proposal for setting in motion the steps necessary to organize a German central government with which the other powers may deal comes none too early. The situation in Germany is critical in many respects, and no one can say exactly how events may force our hands.

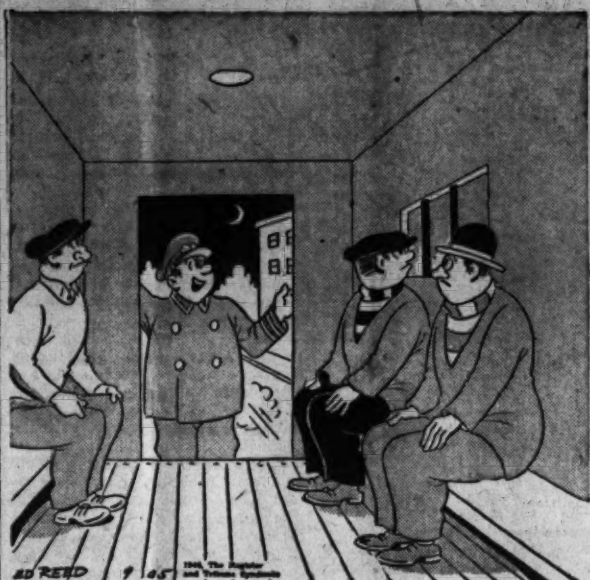
And why would anyone think that even a provisional German government in Berlin would be under Soviet domination? Does anyone believe that our great proconsul in Berlin, General Clay, is going to allow any other power to run away with our clothes? Is it not yet realized how he has held together the whole experiment of quadripartite occupation and has represented American interests and ideals, including the federal idea, during every hour of the day and night with the greatest ability and insight? If General Clay has not seen his way clear to protect the proposed provisional German government in the exercise of its proper powers against any interference, Mr. Byrnes could not have advocated such a government.

(To be continued tomorrow)

JAMES K. POLLOCK
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed



"—and on my left is the city jail, built in 1915—now, step inside, gentlemen, for a closer view!"

The Wallace Speech

By Sumner Welles

Damage Viewed In Perspective

THE DAMAGE resulting from the series of events brought about by Secretary Wallace's speech will not be remedied by his resignation. Passions and prejudices have been intensified here at home. Doubts of the consistency of our purposes have been raised abroad. And any truly national support for this Government's foreign policy has been rendered much more difficult.

The only benefit which can result from the whole unhappy incident will come about if the episode serves to focus public attention on the incredibly inept methods employed by the Administration in its conduct of our foreign policy and creates a public demand for their correction. For these methods are destroying our Government's influence in world affairs. If they are permitted to continue they will frustrate the efforts of the United States to attain the very objectives which it has declared it seeks.

I know of no man in public life today whose liberalism and whose idealism are more sincere than those of Henry Wallace. His statement that "to prevent war and insure our survival in a stable world, it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes and not through the eyes of either the British Foreign Office or a pro-British or anti-Russian press," surely represents what most of us believe.

His desire to find a way to construct a friendly relationship with Russia is the same as that of President Roosevelt. But the latter strongly believed that "Soviet-American understanding should never be blocked because of those conflicts of interest between Great Britain and Russia which he so clearly foresaw must inevitably arise. President Roosevelt never wavered in his conviction that the closest kind of cooperation between the British Commonwealth of Nations and this country would prove to be invaluable to the United States, as well as to the other western democracies.

THE APPROVAL originally given to the speech by President Truman created confusion worse confounded. The only inference which could be drawn by other foreign offices was either that the President had suddenly decided to reverse the policy carried on by Secretary Byrnes of the cooperation of the leaders of both parties in the Senate, or else that the Administration was sharply divided on our policy toward Russia and that the President was attempting to reconcile these differences by trying to carry water on both shoulders. The assumption of most of us in this country that neither of these interpretations was correct, and that the indorsement by the President was merely due to his lack of understanding of the implications involved would not be regarded as credible abroad.

The steps subsequently taken by the President left matters even worse than before. How can American foreign policy have any weight if the President approves "the right" of his Cabinet members to denounce a policy officially proclaimed by his Secretary of State, and to urge the adoption of contrary policies? How could the United States now speak with authority if foreign governments were uncertain that what we said today would in fact represent our policy if the Secretary of Commerce was to be permitted again publicly to attack that policy as soon as the Paris Peace Conference was concluded?

THERE IS NOTHING more essential than public discussion of our foreign policy. But if a Cabinet officer publicly condemns the policy of the President and the Department of State, something quite different from a healthy public discussion takes place. For in that case the conviction is then created in foreign countries that this Government is not committed to the policies previously carried on.

Neither the demand for Secretary Wallace's resignation nor the President's belated public indorsement of the policy pursued by his Secretary of State can dispel the confusion created nor remove the doubts which have arisen.

This is the most critical moment in our foreign relations during the 170 years of American independence. The United

States is today the most powerful nation on earth. If effectively exercised, its influence could prevent any new major war, bring about the conclusion of just and practical peace settlements, and consolidate the United Nations.

But if the United States is to make efficient use of the potential influence which it possesses, every other foreign government must be convinced that, when the policy of the United States is officially announced by the Secretary of State, that policy represents the last word. It must be regarded as being no longer open to question. It must be known to be supported by every responsible member of the Administration. Unless American policy is altogether dependable and is so precise as to make impossible any misunderstanding as to its meaning, the influence of the United States in shaping the world's destinies at this most crucial moment cannot be properly exercised, and the opportunity given the American people to safeguard their own future by creating a peaceful and a free world will be thrown away.

THE WALLACE speech and the President's statements have undermined the faith of other governments, and particularly that of the Soviet government, in the dependability of American foreign policy. It will now at best be a long time before the rest of the world will have any real certainty as to what this Government's policy actually may be. Unless the White House adheres from now on to an inflexible rule that public pronouncements on foreign policy are not to be made by officials of this Government unless these conform to the policies decided upon by the Executive with the approval of the leaders of the Senate, there will be neither respect for this Government nor confidence in its policies abroad, and the United States will be hamstrung at the very moment when it seeks to construct a world order under which our American democracy can safely live.

Symphony Opens Season Oct. 16

Plans for the opening concert of the National Symphony Orchestra, now numbering 100 members instead of 90, were outlined yesterday by the conductor, Dr. Hans Kindler, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The concert will be given October 16 at Constitution Hall. Myra Hess, noted English pianist, will be guest soloist.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty



"Let's hope the shortages continue till election—I'm basing my whole campaign on a car in every garage and meat on every table!"

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Must War Come? II

This is the second of a series of articles on "Must War Come?" by Joseph Alsop, who has just returned to the United States after a three-month tour of Europe.

WHEN THERE is danger—even remote danger—of war, it is necessary to give prayerful consideration to the time factor. What situation will usher in the crisis, and how long will it take for that situation to arise? This is another of those questions which the men in Paris, who are debating peace and thinking of war, do not permit to creep into their public speeches. But it can be said on ample evidence that the question has not been banished from their minds.

The key to the time factor can be given in three words—the atom bomb. Atomic armaments are now of value to us, in blunt language, because they give us time in which to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union. Until the Soviet Union is equipped with atomic armaments, war is unlikely. Although they have largely concealed it from their people, the Soviet leaders know the meaning of the bomb. At Potsdam, when the secret was disclosed to him, Stalin dropped his guard and showed visible dismay for the first time in the history of the wartime meetings. Much more recently, Molotov is known to have admitted to certain of his non-Soviet confederates that the bomb gave the Western powers "temporary" military superiority.

For the preserve, therefore, there will be crises. There will be thrusts to test our strength and firmness. There will be undercurrents and indirect aggression. And if in the interval the West has not surrendered, and no understanding has been achieved between the West and the Soviet Union, war will then be almost certain. Then the military advantage will be all on the Soviet side.

THIS IS something that it is vitally important to grasp. The quickest way to grasp it is by studying the British position. These reports have referred before to the official estimate of Britain's situation prepared some months ago for the cabinet by the British chiefs of staff. Its known findings were: first, that the British Isles could not be successfully defended against atomic weapons; and second, that since the British Isles were indefensible, consideration should be given to transferring essential war manufactures to the dominions and colonies.

Recently, a man well qualified to speak with authority put the point rather more vividly. He was discussing the strategic meaning of the long-range rockets that the Soviets have been showering over Scandinavia from centers in Germany. These centers, incidentally, in themselves constitute a flagrant violation of a solemn treaty. He pointed out that the rockets already in use were capable of subjecting Britain to a hideous ordeal, comparable to what she would have had to stand if Hitler had been ready to use his V-2's in mass in 1942 or 1943. "We are now the Malta of the next war," he remarked wryly. "And when an enemy can put atomic warheads into those rockets, I'm afraid we shall be the Panteliera."

What Britain lacks, and what the Soviets have, is space. Space is vital, because dispersion is the only real defense against atomic weapons. In the United States, we, too, have space. What we lack, and what the Soviets have, is the kind of society which permits space to be used for defense. Our essential industries—and our population—are heavily concentrated in our great urban centers. In the strategic studies prepared by our own Army General Staff

and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it is estimated that mass bombardment by long-range projectiles with atomic charges would kill or disable something like 40 per cent of our people.

It would naturally destroy a far higher proportion of our industrial potential. Next to the establishment of an enormous, costly and permanently alerted war machine, our first defensive measure would have to be reorganizing our urban pattern to disperse population and industry. That would call for virtual abandonment of all our great cities. We could not conceivably take this and the other needed defensive steps without changing the very basis of our society. Freedom would have to go first.

IT IS NO USE attempting to forecast a future which is still mercifully distant, at least by a number of years. But it would be foolish not to take note that the Soviet offensive against Britain began only a few months after the close of the second World War. In the current phase, it is concentrated in the Middle East, and it is being waged with the weapons of political warfare and the warfare of nerves. Yet it is no less an offensive for all that, and no less clearly discloses future Soviet aims. It would also be foolish to forget Brooks Atkinson's wise observation, that Soviet policy is motivated by a passion for security, but that the Soviet leaders will never feel secure so long as the United States and Britain are dominant powers. If Soviet policy is already expansionist when Soviet military power is inferior, what will Soviet policy become when Soviet power passes that of the West?

It is a grim question. The experts are all but unanimous, however, that mass production of atomic armaments will be an effort of years for the war-ravaged, never complex industry of the Soviet Union. The time is not so short as many people suppose. Furthermore, if the atom bomb is like a time bomb, which must explode into war if it is not defused by realistic peace-making, it is also the best hope of peace that we have.

This is true, not because the bomb is the best, but because the simple act of internationalizing control of atomic energy will constitute a sort of permanent peace insurance. Previous systems of international cooperation have always broken down because they have contained no element outside and above competing national sovereignties. The atomic development authority proposed in the Baruch report will be precisely such an element, giving to the United Nations a special strength no lease or federation in history has ever had. If Soviet policy really changes, the first sign will be acceptance of the Baruch report. And if ever an atomic development authority is established and a measure of disarmament is agreed upon, the world can live without fear. It is toward that goal that the American policy-makers are patiently plugging away.

Surplus Sales To Veterans Drop Sharply

A sharp slump in receipts marked the second day of the War Assets Administration's sale of surplus property to veterans at the Washington Quartermaster Depot in Alexandria.

In contrast to the opening day total of \$150,000, WAA officials reported at the close of business last night that only \$12,000 had been invested by veterans yesterday in the variety of merchandise offered in the sale. Although about 300 veterans visited the warehouse, only 40 purchases were recorded.

Spokesmen for the WAA pointed out that the drop was not surprising, however, since the property was offered on a "first-come, first-served" basis and sales greatest on the opening day.

The largest individual sale recorded yesterday was to Jerome T. Kane, Jr., of Baltimore, a bag manufacturer, who purchased 306 rolls of woven cotton tape at a cost of \$2754.

Officials at the depot said there is still more than two million dollars worth of property available to veterans, who will have priority rights at the sale for the next three days. Of the 436 different items on sale, 104 have been sold out.

Gas Rates Hold As Government Quits Hearings

Washington housewives probably will continue to buy cooking gas at present rates through next August.

This was made clear yesterday when Public Utilities Commission Chairman James H. Flanagan announced that the Treasury Department which buys the Government's gas, had withdrawn an earlier request to present evidence in the PUC's annual gas rate hearing.

Treasury attorneys were to have been heard today. The hearing was canceled, however, and Flanagan said his agency would announce its rate finding soon.

Earlier the Washington Gas Light Co. had shown that the company had only \$12,626.68 to apply on a rate reduction. The company recommended that the amount be set aside for future benefit of consumers.

Wednesday, September 25, 1946

The Gallup Poll

What AFL and CIO Members Don't Like About Each Other

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24.—In the opinion of rank and file members of the AFL the trouble with the CIO is that "it is full of Communists, radicals and soreheads."

On the other hand, the main thing wrong with the AFL, in the opinion of rank and file CIO men, is that it "doesn't do enough for its members."

Those two criticisms top the list of things that AFL men don't like about the CIO, and that CIO members don't like about the rival AFL.

Ever since the formation of the CIO 10 years ago, its leaders have exchanged colorful verbal brickbats, with leaders of the AFL. The differences of opinion are reflected in the views of the rank and file in both of the huge union organizations.

To sound out those views the Institute asked AFL members, polled in one of its regular cross-section surveys, "What is your main criticism of the CIO?" Of CIO members it asked, "What is your main criticism of the AFL?" Here's what AFL members think is wrong with the CIO.

1. The CIO is run by Communists and radicals.
2. It calls too many strikes.
3. It has poor leadership.
4. It doesn't look after the welfare of its members enough.
5. It holds too much power, and abuses that power.

6. The CIO is never satisfied; always complaining, and trying to get more.

7. It dictates too much to its members.

Individual comments on the CIO include such statements as these: "The leaders take too much power; they sell out the members and pull strikes to puff up their own vanity. . . . They're not helping the labor movement. . . . Too many wild men in the CIO. . . . No discipline; too many wildcat strikes."

HERE, on the other hand, is what the CIO members have to say about the AFL:

1. The AFL doesn't do enough for its members; not energetic and ambitious enough.
2. It isn't run democratically—the rank and file don't get enough to say.
3. AFL leaders are inefficient, old and tired.
4. It calls too many strikes.
5. Too many crooks and gangsters in the AFL.
6. AFL plays ball too much with management.

Some individual comments about the AFL: "They're more interested in getting along with big business than in the needs of the members. . . . Few AFL unions hold elections where members can have a say." It is interesting to note that AFL and CIO members accuse each other of calling too many strikes.

Patman Urges Revolt Against Congress Streamline Act

Representative Wright Patman (D., Tex.) yesterday called for a congressional revolt against provisions of the Reorganization Act which streamlines committees and requires Congress to adopt an annual budget for Government spending.

The act, passed in the closing days of the last Congress, is subject to revision when the next Congress convenes in January, since each house is the sole judge of its own rules.

Patman protested in a formal statement that its sponsors are conducting a "pressure campaign" to secure advance commitments from returning legislators for acceptance of the act "lock, stock and barrel."

Chairman of the House Banking Committee and a top-ranking member of the House Banking and Currency group, Patman objected to the act's reduction in the number of House standing committees from 48 to 19. He said the present committee system is "modern and up to date."

He denounced the proposed budget system as a step that "borders on fascism," contending that it would force Congress to "bow to the will of four supercommittees" on the all-important question of appropriations.

The streamlining act stipulates that a budget be drawn up at the beginning of each session by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the House Ways and

Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Seeks to Contain Spending

The budget would estimate Federal receipts and expenses for the coming fiscal year with the intent of keeping both in line. If recommended expenditures exceeded income, Congress would be required to approve by record vote the resulting increase in the public debt.

Patman said the provision would give the four committees full control over appropriation of funds for veterans, benefits, flood control and rivers and harbors works, social security benefits and the like. The object, he said, was to deprive Congress of the opportunity of voting these benefits.

Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), co-sponsor of the streamlining act, was confident the House will reject Patman's plea. He pointed out that the bill also provides congressional retirement benefits, pay increases to \$12,500 annually, and a \$2,500 tax-free expense account, and said the "public will not take it kindly if we accept these and do not accept proposals to increase efficiency."

Register Showed 'No Sale'

Astoria, Oreg. (U.P.)—Two bandits robbed a Warrenton tavern of \$700 before an uninterested crowd of patrons. Witnesses of the spectacular holdup said they thought the pair were trying to sell the pistol one of them was brandishing.

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fees, etc., up to \$500 per ordinary school year, plus \$65 per month living allowance—\$90 if you have dependents.

Go places with the new Regular Army! By enlisting on or before October 5, 1946, you assure yourself of the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights. There is no better way to start your career. See your nearest Army Recruiting Station for details.

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U. S. Army
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CONFER

From Page 1
gram and timetable which will meet the deadline.

2. The Peace Conference plenary session will begin consideration of commission reports on October 5 and will complete final votes on all questions referred to it by October 15.

3. To meet these conditions, appropriate organs of the Peace Conference will establish procedures such as limitations on the length and number of speeches and possible application of the cloture rule on any question.

Bevin Loses Point
Bevin also wished the commissions to refer unfinished issues to the plenary session for a vote by October 15—possibly foreseeing that some major issue such as the disposition of Trieste might not be finished despite orders from the Big Four—but Molotov objected and this point was not included.

It was agreed in principle, however, that if any work on treaties remains for the Big Four after the conference adjourns, it will be taken to New York and acted on there.

The ministers decided they would hold their first Foreign Ministers Council meeting in New York early in November to finish satellite treaties and then would begin discussion of the vitally important German treaty during the latter part of November.

Adoption of the timetable, worked out in a four-hour meeting in the Quai d'Orsay office of French Premier Georges Bidault, was interpreted as virtual orders to all peace conference delegates to curtail their windy debates.

Victory for Byrnes
The decisions were considered a victory for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes who has insisted that the peace conference finish its work and adjourn before the United Nations General Assembly convenes in New York October 23.

While the Foreign Ministers met, these developments took place in the peace conference:

1. Ethiopia was practically assured of gaining annexation of the Italian colony of Eritrea when both eastern and western nations supported her claim in the Italian Political Commission.
2. Australia demanded that the present 21-Nation Peace Conference be reconvened one year hence to consider the Big Four decision on disposition of the Italian colonies. The Big Four have decided to defer final disposition of the colonies for one year.
3. The Military Commission voted 11 to 7 to demilitarize the Bulgarian frontier, after which Soviet Delegate N. V. Slavine made what he termed a "solemn declaration" that Russia would not recognize the decision of the commission.

GIRL

From Page 1
for 10 years returning to Italy to study. This is her first visit to America since then.

The colonel said he wanted to get back to the American forces, but she dissuaded him from any immediate action because the area was well covered by the Germans.

One day while he was hiding in the Peduzzi attic making cigars for the family to sell on the black market, Fascists came to the door and prepared to search. He was told to run into the hills.

Instead he dressed in corduroy trousers and green sweater, and walked past the Fascist soldiers in their black capes, saying "good day" in Italian. The soldiers were deceived by his nonchalance and permitted him to walk away to safety.

When Colonel Greening left the Peduzzi home in an attempt to reach Yugoslavia, he gave Miss Peduzzi a report of his final mission to send to his mother in Carroll, Iowa, in case he did not reach the United States.

Miss Peduzzi placed the diary in a cement tube in her backyard since the finding of such information in her home would have meant imprisonment.

Yesterday, when she handed it to him, she smiled as he saw the pugnacious face of Benito Mussolini on the cover and laughed again as she reminded him that she could have gotten 1800 liras for turning an American in to the Nazis. "Even more for a colonel," she added, jokingly.

Monday Miss Peduzzi, who plans to make her home in America again, walked into the YMCA office in New York City and asked for Colonel Greening. He has been touring with the exposition, which is cosponsored by the YMCA Prisoner of War section and the Army Air Forces, and the YMCA has been forwarding his mail.

After she told her story, Miss Peduzzi was flown to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Jean Johnson of the YMCA, to meet Colonel Greening.

Seeing the colonel again, she reminded him of his promise to name his first child "Parsifal" in honor of the town where they met. The colonel is still awaiting his first child, he told Miss Peduzzi, but hoped she would release him from the promise, since the name was not very common in Montana, where his wife lives.

With a smile, she replied, "Okay."

Belgian Plane Crash Toll Up To Record 27

Gander, Newfoundland, Sept. 24 (AP)—Loss of life in the Sabena airliner crash grew to 27, the equal of any commercial airline wreck in history, with the death last night of the Belgian industrialist, Walter Devos.

Devos, 48, was one of the 18 survivors brought alive from the wreck, 22 miles southwest of here, and ferried to the Sir Frederick Banting Hospital by helicopter and Catalina flying boat.

Memorial services for the 26 whose bodies were left at the scene of the crash will be held tomorrow from an Army transport circling overhead while a Jewish rabbi, Catholic priest and Protestant minister read their burial services. Wreaths of Newfoundland wild flowers will be dropped on the graves of the victims, who were bound from Brussels to New York.

At St. John's, the Newfoundland government announced an investigation would be held of the crash, which occurred last Wednesday.

Reich Officials to Hear Nuernberg Verdict

Nuernberg, Germany, Sept. 24 (AP)—Justice Robert A. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trials, announced today that he had invited the German minister-presidents of Wuertemberg-Baden, greater Hesse and Bavaria and the mayor of Nuernberg to attend the momentous session September 30, when the verdicts against 22 indicted Nazi leaders will be returned.

Jackson said he had invited the "new spokesmen of Germany" to hear the verdicts because "their attendance will be significant in the reconstruction of the German state and the rehabilitation of the German people."

Both the United States and England have slang terms in common, but often they have different meanings. If an American tourist asked an Englishman for a "fin," he would probably receive a hand-shake.

Army Rejects Hate Motif For Germans

Frankfurt, Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States Army has jettisoned its policy toward Germans, an official Army spokesman said today.

The "velvet glove" policy had been apparent in Army publications since Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' Stuttgart speech almost three weeks ago, but today was the first time it was admitted to be official Army policy.

The Stuttgart speech has been described by the American and foreign press as an attempt to "woo the Germans" into the western bloc against Russia.

The campaign hit a new high in the September 20 issue of Bavarian, the Military Government's publication in Bavaria, which criticized American soldiers for approaching Germans with "unbridled hatreds."

The editorial said that "by rude, undisciplined and egotistic conduct to condemn by our actions a whole people is as much our shame in 1946 as it was the shame of the Germans under Hitler who bore themselves in a similar manner toward the Jews and foreigners. Their job today requires tolerance, understanding and firmness tempered with justice," the editorial said.

Questioned about the program outlined by the editorial, the Army spokesman said:

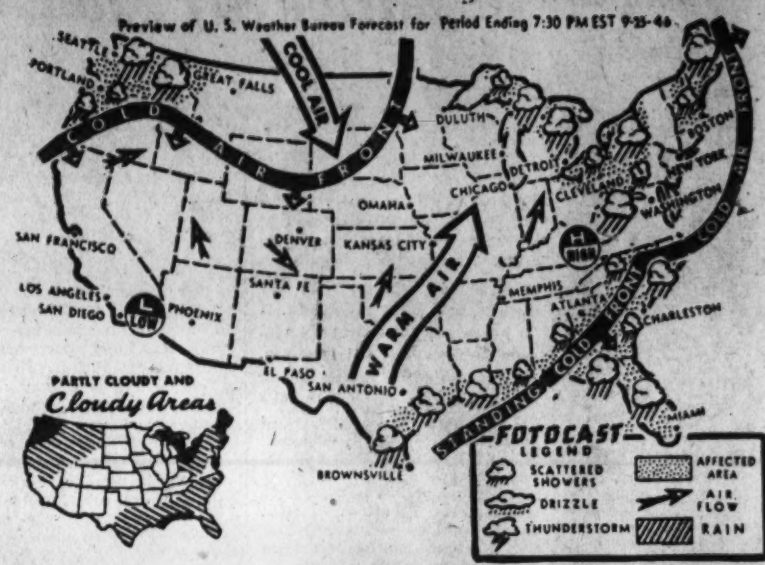
"That is now official Army policy."

Red-inspired Strike Threatens Amsterdam

Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Communist-inspired transport strike as a protest against shipments of troops to Indonesia threatened today to cripple production in Amsterdam factories and shipyards.

Pro-Communist elements ran into opposition from socialist trade unions, which appealed to strikers to return to work. Union leaders called on the government to define its policy, however, and remove "reactionary army elements who maintain the old colonial attitude toward Indonesia."

National Weather Summary



24-HOUR FORECAST—Scattered showers and overcast skies are pictured for New England, Gulf and Southeastern State coastal areas, the Eastern Lakes region and extreme Northwest. (See affected areas on the FOTOCAST.)

Fair weather will prevail elsewhere over most of the Nation, and comfortable temperatures are promised by the forecasters, with a change to cooler in the East.

The showers expected to develop in the Lakes region will extend into western New York, western Pennsylvania and the mountains of West Virginia.

A low pressure system centered north of the Lakes in Canada is contributing to an air flow pattern that is accented by a wide stream of warm, but rather dry air from Mexico flowing toward the Great Lakes. This air circulation setup will continue Weather Bureau warnings to small craft in Western Great Lakes localities where wind velocities are

forecast to reach 25 to 35 miles per hour Wednesday morning. The winds are expected to diminish later in the day.

Temperatures will reach between 75 and 85 degrees Wednesday afternoon in States west of the Appalachians, with the exception of the Northern Plains where the maxima will be around 70 degrees.

Cold air moving into the northern Rocky Mountains will be responsible for the cloudiness and showers in the Northwestern States.

The thermometer will register near freezing in northern Minnesota Wednesday morning, but will then stage a rapid rise during the day due to the warming influence of southwest winds and almost cloudless sunny skies.

Fair weather is shown for the Middle Atlantic States, but the Carolinas, Georgia and New England States will still be experiencing showers linked with the cold air front moving eastward out into the Atlantic.

POWER

From Page 1
was upto "the entire membership."

Questioned as to his intent to refuse apology, he said:

"Yes, I refuse."

He then was sentenced and led to county jail in an adjoining building by Sheriff Walter P. Monaghan.

During the long hearing today, Miss Alpern introduced official city witnesses and hospital and medical authorities who testified the work stoppage if prolonged would have "terrible effect on health certainly and on life in all likelihood."

Street car transportation was curtailed 50 per cent, but electricity flowed uninterrupted to homes and buildings—along with fervent pleas from company and city officials that power be conserved as much as possible to keep current moving to essential users like hospitals.

The U. S. Steel Corp. announced 4000 employees in Pittsburgh area plants were idled, and the Cop-

perweid Steel Co. at Glassport cars which normally transport 1,000,000 persons daily.

Hotels—they were crowded by stores, offices and some restaurants closed through fear that degree masons holding a convention here—curtailed services, in-cluding elevators.

NAVY

From Page 1
Admiral Harold G. Bowen, 63, in November.

Admiral Bowen is retiring, while the assistant chief of naval research, Rear Admiral Luis de Flores, a reservist, is returning to civil life.

New superintendent of the Naval Academy is Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, 48, now an assistant chief of personnel. The present Naval Academy chief, Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, 64, is retiring.

Rear Admiral Felix L. Johnson, 50, now an assistant chief of personnel, will relieve Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, as director of public relations in November.

Admiral Carpenter is retiring when he reaches the age of 62 next month.

Condensation from "WE SHOOK THE FAMILY TREE" in Reader's Digest

Fresh from the country, she'd never heard of "burlesque." But it sounded nice—and she did need a job. October Reader's Digest brings you a 25-page condensation from Hildegarde Dolson's sparkling book. Meet her happy-go-lucky family. Follow her hilarious adventures, from the time Freddie (in those horrible short pants) took her to the High School Prom to her delightfully daily life in the Big City.

Also in this issue

Things we know about cancer. 17,000,000 Americans now walking around are doomed to die this cruel disease unless the war against cancer is won. Is it contagious? Have we any clues to its cause? Dr. Roscoe R. Spencer describes the progress we've made... and what we need to really win our fight.

Do American men like women? Above their concept of them as wife, mistress, or sweetheart, do they like women as people? Are they interested in women's ideas, conversation? David Cohn tells why he thinks so many men do NOT like the other sex—and how much poorer this makes our lives.

They got up and LIVE. The hospital was scared. The very day the patient had his appendix out he insisted on getting out of bed and walking around! Now many hospitals insist on "early ambulation." Read how this streamlined treatment means faster healing, fewer complications.

Why I gave up liquor. He wasn't an alcoholic—just a couple of cocktails before dinner. Then one day he made an honest admission to himself—and quit drinking. Channing Brewster tells what this important decision has meant in health and keener enjoyment of life.

In this issue there are 39 articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, and condensed to save your time.

GET THE OCTOBER
Reader's Digest
NOW ON NEWSSTANDS

NATIONS

From Page 1
States. He said his request for information was not directed particularly at these countries but was intended for all countries.

China's scholarly delegate wasted no words telling Russia that the United States and Chinese governments would decide "when or whether" American troops would be withdrawn from China.

Dr. C. L. Hsia of China was the seventh delegate on the Council to come out flatly against Russia's attempt to put her proposal on the Council agenda or to condemn it as far too sweeping for the Council to consider.

Ticking off denials to allegations that the Americans in China threaten international friction and had interfered in the internal affairs of China, Dr. Hsia, who has gained some note as the philosopher of the Council, told Gromyko that:

"The presence of American troops in north China is to carry out certain missions and to assist the Chinese government in the discharge of certain responsibilities toward the defeated enemy, for example, to restore lines of communication and to help disarm and repatriate large numbers of enemy soldiers and nationals. Whether or when the small contingent of American troops has completed its mission is a matter entirely for my government and the United States Government to decide."

"The Chinese delegation, in passing, denies any allegation that the presence of American troops constitutes a situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute."

"The Chinese delegation assures the council that the presence of American troops has at no times interfered with the internal affairs of China. My Government wishes to make clear that while the Chinese people always welcome the friendly cooperation and assistance from all our allies, they will strenuously resist any interference in their internal affairs."

"As to the statement by Madame Sun Yat-sen and certain groups of people in China protesting against the presence of American troops in

China, it is easy to explain. China is a free country. In a free country there are oppositions and critics, and there are to be found people who are always protesting against something."

Gromyko yesterday had said there had been a wave of protest from China against the presence of American troops there.

The Egyptian delegate, Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, opened the debate with a brief statement that his government did not particularly insist on putting the Russian question on the council agenda now.

"The Egyptian people's paramount aspiration," he said, "ever since the occupation of their country by British armed forces, has been to rid it of that occupation. Negotiations to achieve this objective are still going on. If these negotiations fail, Egypt will not hesitate to bring its case to the Security Council."

Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, said that the council would become known as the "Council of Insecurity" if some big powers, who he said happen now to be able to marshal enough votes to block items, used such a system. He said the council would not be able to fulfill its obligations.

This drew a spirited retort from Herschel V. Johnson, of the United States, who denied vigorously that the United States had attempted to "influence directly or indirectly" any other delegate.

Also, Johnson said, the United States had nothing to hide about her troop dispositions.

Defense Minister Likely
London, Sept. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee will soon appoint a permanent minister of defense to his Cabinet. Whitehall sources believed today. The defense ministry was created as a wartime measure and has always been held by the Prime Minister.

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AND HIS ORCHESTRA

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Today is Post Day

She's afraid she'll be murdered!

An insane fear obsessed the beautiful girl in the expensive mink coat. "I think they want to kill me," she said, trembling with terror. The detective couldn't make her out. Was she really marked for murder by the thin, sharp-faced man who was lurking on the empty street? Or was she a paranoiac who imagined the whole thing? He wasn't sure which—till he awoke next morning and found her crumpled body on the floor. A swift, tough mystery yarn guaranteed to keep you guessing.

A Post novelette, complete in this issue
APPOINTMENT WITH FEAR
by Roy Huggins

Will Bo McMillin

Save The Day?

Coach-of-the-Year Bo McMillin led Indiana University to its first Big Ten championship last season. Though his boys lost last Saturday can Bo stoll win the conference again? Here's the story of the man who is more than a coach at Indiana—he's an institution.

The Missing Man of the Year
by W. F. FOX, Jr., and ROBERT A. COOK

Coming to December
THE POST WILL PUBLISH THE
All-American Football Team
SELECTED BY THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

SHOULD WE ABANDON CHINA TO THE COMMUNISTS?

Why don't we bring U. S. Marines home from China and let the Chinese Nationalists and communists fight it out for themselves? Harold J. Noble answers this hotly debated question in a brilliant, up-to-the-minute analysis of the current crisis in China.

Should We Pull Out of China?
by HAROLD J. NOBLE

Also in this issue:

Mr. Big Nose Brings Home Britain's Bacon—Edgar Snow writes an interesting profile on Britain's popular new U. S. Ambassador... The Right Side of Lefty—A breezy live story by Tom Marlin... Wild-Nosea Roundup—a fascinating account of the "crudest excitement a man can know" by Jean Muir... plus many other entertaining stories, serials, articles, poems and cartoons.

Millions of Americans look first to the advertising pages of the Post for an ahead-of-time glimpse of the new products and services that will make their lives easier and pleasanter. People like to read the ads in the Post.



There's exciting reading for everyone in the Post!

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

THOUGH it never flared openly, there was a near brush between Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Secretary of State Byrnes last year.

Wallace was speaking at a small dinner given by the National Committee to abolish the poll tax. He has always felt vigorously about the poll tax and believed the United States should do a better job of spreading democracy at home before it preaches too much about democracy abroad.

At the time of the poll tax dinner, Publisher Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal was in the Balkans investigating the extent to which Russia permitted democracy there. Prompted by this and by the discussion over the poll tax, Wallace spoke out bitterly.

"Jimmy Byrnes," he said, "would do a whole lot better, if he wants to make a report on democracy, if he called Mark Ethridge back from the Balkans and sent him to South Carolina."

The remark never got into the newspapers, but it did spread subrosa around Washington until finally it reached the President's ears. Truman was so worried that he called Wallace and asked him to make every effort to keep his remark from being circulated.

Wallace said he would do his best, and carried out his promise. On one occasion he even granted a special interview to a New York Herald Tribune reporter on another subject on condition the reporter would not quote his crack about Byrnes.

Secretary for a Day

LIGHTER side of the Wallace-Truman-Byrnes feud was a special Texas conference called by Solicitor Harold Young, who became acting Secretary of Commerce the minute Wallace resigned.

A cigar-smoking, easy-going Texan, Young immediately summoned Texas newspapermen for an exclusive, highly nationalistic Texas press conference. He wanted advice from Texans, he said, on how to run the Department of Commerce. "Do you think I should call a rump cabinet meeting?" he asked with a large wink.

It was suggested that Young

also resign, thus becoming the second cabinet member to resign in one day. But Young replied that he was much more concerned about trying to pass a law which would make him Secretary of Commerce permanently, without the consent of either the President or the Congress.

"I'm just an entrenched bureaucrat at heart," opined the acting Secretary of Commerce. When one Texan proposed that Young have a picture taken while a member of the cabinet, he replied:

"That's O. K. if you can get a photographer up here right away. But if he stops for a drink, you'll have a picture of an ex-acting-Secretary of Commerce."

Lichfield Brutality
IT DIDN'T make headlines, but conscientious Secretary of War Patterson and Undersecretary Kenneth Royall have stepped into the Lichfield brutality trials in order to give a fair break to two GI's.

They have suspended the six-month jail sentence given Sergt. James M. Jones and have reduced the three-year term given Sergt. Judson H. Smith to nine months—the time he had already served.

The War Department also states that with the rectification of these two harsh sentences, the punishment given to GI's stacks up about even with that given to officers.

Here is the Army scorecard: Punishment of officers—Col. James A. Killian, reprimand and \$500 fine; Maj. Richard B. Lo-buono, \$200 fine; Maj. Herbert Blumh, acquitted; Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, acquitted; Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, reprimand and forfeiture of \$350 pay; Lieut. Granville Cubage, reprimand and \$250 fine.

G. I. punishments—Corp. Louis L. Robson, reprimand and forfeiture of \$15; T/5 Ellis D. Adcock, forfeiture \$80; Pfc. Thomas E. Warren, \$100; Pfc. Austin D. Gheens, acquitted; Pfc. William C. Loveless, \$100; Pfc. William B. Norris, \$80; Pfc. Arthur B. Duncan, \$50; Pfc. Adolph Zortz, reprimand.

Grandstanding Officer
A LOT of little things went on at Lichfield which never came out at the court-martial. Officers stopping at Lichfield tell how Colonel Killian passed the hat to collect \$4400 for a plate-glass window for the Stafford-

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JANE ARDEN



shire regimental headquarters at Lichfield. Known as the colonel's pet project, it was implied that everyone had to contribute.

At Lichfield every officer was supposed to be permitted two bottles of whisky per month. However, they didn't get them. Instead the whisky was sold over the officers' club bar at 40 cents a drink.

One visitor tells how he was awakened at 4 o'clock one morning during the war to look down at the spectacle of Colonel Killian standing in his car making the round of his troops on review. He was receiving their salute at 4 a. m. before going to London to receive a decoration!

Note—Back in 1934 when the Regular Army wanted to oust Killian under class B regulations, President Roosevelt reinstated him. Someone had done some wire pulling.

Pacific Merry-Go-Round

CONGRESSMEN returned from the Pacific report that an estimated 350 Japanese soldiers are still at large on the island of Okinawa, living a Robinson Crusoe existence in the hills. American authorities are not seriously troubled . . . a lone Jap fugitive was picked up a couple of months ago on Saipan, after having been at large for over a year. When asked where he had been getting water on the very dry portion of the island to which he had been confined, the Jap replied that he had gone at night to a large house in an isolated sector, drinking from the tap and filling his canteen. The home was that of the American commander.

Returned Congressmen are worried that lower ranking commissioned officers are "taking the Japs to their hearts." The Congressmen fear that many occupation officers have forgotten that the Japs were our enemies only a year ago. The Japs, the Congressmen say, have not forgotten their dead, but some of our men have forgotten the Americans who died battling these same Japs.

One of MacArthur's difficulties is the great shortage of Jap-American interpreters. Result:

In Japanese towns without any interpreter, reports on conditions, written by Jap authorities, are sent to United States headquarters as official reports . . . Plans to recruit 50,000 Filipinos for our Army have fallen through because of lack of money. The present goal is 35,000, with the training now under way . . . Worst areas in the Pacific for troop morale are Korea and the Aleutians. Korea is the center of political intrigue and, because it is at the end of the supply lines, the food served our troops is hardly better than field rations. In the bare, treeless Aleutians, the big wish of United States troops is for a 12-month rotation system. They are now sent on a two-year hitch with scant chance to get back to the comparative gaiety of Alaska. (Copyright, 1946, The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

1883 Hearse for Sale

Chichester, N. H. (U.P.)—An 1883 model hearse, complete with interchangeable wheels and sled runners, is going on the auction block after having been locked in a shed for many years. It belongs to the town.

More College Dorms

Lawton, Okla. (U.P.)—Cameron Agricultural College officials have appealed to Lawton residents to open their homes to an estimated 200 homeless students. The majority of the students are returned war veterans.

NOW SHE SHOPS "CASH AND CARRY"

Without Painful Backache
Many sufferers believe nagging backache quickly ends their career. They discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are the body's chief way of getting rid of the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 2 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause backache, rheumatism, leg pain, loss of pep and energy, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or watery passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's gives happy relief and will help the 15 million of kidney troubles flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Famed Paris Brothels Closed; Househunters Move In

Paris, Sept. 24 (U.P.)—Thirty-four of the largest of Paris' 93 brothels fired their girls today and turned their records over to the police. Within a few hours, respectable families with high government priority housing cards moved into the vacated quarters.

The houses, which closed in obedience to a new law, were on the Rue de la Huchette, Rue de la Harpe and other Latin quarter thoroughfares.

Two of the most famous bagnios in Paris—the House of All Nations and the Sphinx—still were operating. Nearly all of the girls from the closed houses plan to continue their profession elsewhere. None went to the rehabilitation centers opened by the city for them.

Mme. Martha Richard, Paris city council member, was influential in getting an antilegal prostitution law through the assembly last year.

Few Parisians believed the law

would be enforced. Outraged by passage of the law, one wrote in an editorial for L'Ordre:

"We've much to learn from the United States, but let's not imitate their prudery, too."

Twin Jubilees

Marshfield, Vt. (U.P.)—Within three months during 1946, Ernest W. Orton and his wife, of Marshfield, and his brother, Gardner W. Orton and his wife, of nearby Weston, celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries.

Sneeze Wrecks Him

Easthampton, Mass. (U.P.)—Irvin C. Clark found that his new 1946 automobile wasn't to be sneezed at. He had picked it up in Boston and was driving it home when he suddenly sneezed and lost control of the vehicle. It hit a tree.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Wednesday, September 25, 1946

5



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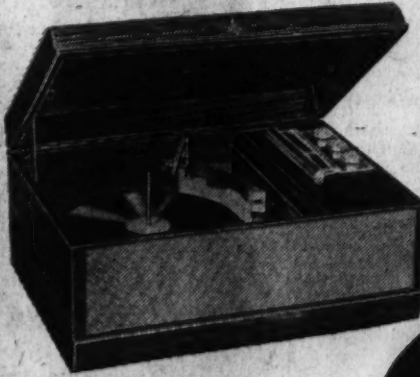
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CONFER

From Page 1

gram and timetable which will meet the deadline.

2. The Peace Conference plenary session will begin consideration of commission reports on October 5 and will complete final votes on all questions referred to it by October 15.

3. To meet these conditions, appropriate organs of the Peace Conference will establish procedures such as limitations on the length and number of speeches and possible application of the closure rule on any question.

Bevin Loses Point

Bevin also wished the commissions to refer unfinished issues to the plenary session for a vote by October 15—possibly foreseeing that some major issue such as the disposition of Trieste might not be finished despite orders from the Big Four—but Molotov objected and this point was not included.

It was agreed in principle, however, that if any work on treaties remains for the Big Four after the conference adjourns, it will be taken to New York and acted on there.

The ministers decided they would hold their first Foreign Ministers Council meeting in New York early in November to finish satellite treaties and then would begin discussion of the Italy important German treaty during the latter part of November.

Adoption of the timetable, worked out in a four-hour meeting in the Quai d'Orsay office of French Premier Georges Bidault, was interpreted as virtual orders to all peace conference delegates to curtail their windy debates.

Victory for Byrnes

The decisions were considered a victory for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes who has insisted that the peace conference finish its work and adjourn before the United Nations General Assembly convenes in New York October 23.

While the Foreign Ministers met, these developments took place in the peace conference:

1. Ethiopia was practically assured of gaining annexation of the former Italian colony of Eritrea when both eastern and western nations supported her claim in the Italian Political Commission.
2. Australia demanded that the present 21-Nation Peace Conference be reconvened one year hence to consider the Big Four decision on disposition of the Italian colonies. The Big Four have decided to defer final disposition of the colonies for one year.
3. The Military Commission voted 11 to 7 to demilitarize the Bulgarian frontier, after which Soviet Delegate N. V. Slavine made what he termed a "solemn declaration" that Russia would not recognize the decision of the commission.

GIRL

From Page 1

for 10 years returning to Italy to study. This is her first visit to America since then.

The colonel said he wanted to get back to the American forces, but she dissuaded him from any immediate action because the area was well covered by the Germans.

One day while he was hiding in the Peduzzi attic making cigars for the family to sell on the black market, Fascists came to the door and prepared to search. He was told to run into the hills.

Instead he dressed in corduroy trousers and green sweater, and walked past the Fascist soldiers in their black capes, saying "good day" in Italian. The soldiers were deceived by his nonchalance and permitted him to walk away to safety.

When Colonel Greening left the Peduzzi home in an attempt to reach Yugoslavia, he gave Miss Peduzzi a report of his final flight to send to his mother in Carroll, Iowa, in case he did not reach the United States.

Miss Peduzzi placed the diary in a cement tube in her backyard since the finding of such information in her home would have meant imprisonment.

Yesterday, when she handed it to him, he smiled as he saw the pugnacious face of Benito Mussolini on the cover and laughed again as she reminded him that she could have gotten 1800 liras for turning an American in to the Nazis. "Even more for a colonel," she added, jokingly.

Monday Miss Peduzzi, who plans to make her home in America again, walked into the YMCA office in New York City and asked for Colonel Greening. He has been touring with the exposition, which is cosponsored by the YMCA Prisoner of War section and the Army Air Forces, and the YMCA has been forwarding his mail.

After she told her story, Miss Peduzzi was flown to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Jean Johnson of the YMCA, to meet Colonel Greening.

Seeing the colonel again, she reminded him of his promise to name his first child "Persantina" in honor of the town where they met. The colonel is still awaiting his first child, he told Miss Peduzzi, but hoped she would release him from the promise, since the name was not from her life in Montana, where his wife lives.

With a smile, she replied, "Okay."

Belgian Plane Crash Toll Up To Record 27

Gander, Newfoundland, Sept. 24 (AP)—Loss of life in the Sabena airliner crash grew to 27, the equal of any commercial airline wreck in history, with the death last night of the Belgian industrialist, Walter Devos.

Devos, 48, was one of the 18 survivors brought alive from the wreck, 22 miles southwest of here, and ferried to the Sir Frederick Banting Hospital by helicopter and Catalina flying boat.

Memorial services for the 26 whose bodies were left at the scene of the crash will be held tomorrow from an Army transport circling overhead while a Jewish rabbi, Catholic priest and Protestant minister read their burial services. Wreaths of Newfoundland wild flowers will be dropped on the graves of the victims, who were bound from Brussels to New York.

At St. John's, the Newfoundland government announced an investigation would be held of the crash, which occurred last Wednesday.

Reich Officials To Hear Nuernberg Verdict

Nuernberg, Germany, Sept. 24 (AP)—Justice Robert A. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trials, announced today that he had invited the German minister-presidents of Wuertemberg-Baden, Greater Hesse and Bavaria and the mayor of Nuernberg to attend the momentous session September 30, when the verdicts against 22 indicted Nazi leaders will be returned.

Jackson said he had invited the "new spokesmen of Germany" to hear the verdicts because "their attendance will be significant in the reconstruction of the German state and the rehabilitation of the German people."

Both the United States and England have slang terms in common, but often they have different meanings. If an American tourist asked an Englishman for a "fin," he would probably receive a handshake.

Army Rejects Hate Motif For Germans

Frankfurt, Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States Army has softened its policy toward Germans, an official Army spokesman said today.

The "velvet glove" policy had been apparent in Army publications since Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' Stuttgart speech almost three weeks ago, but today was the first time it was admitted to be official Army policy.

The Stuttgart speech has been described by the American and foreign press as an attempt to "woo the Germans" into the western bloc against Russia.

The editorial said that "by rude, undisciplined and egotistic conduct to condemn by our actions a whole people is as much our shame in 1946 as it was the shame of the Germans under Hitler who bore themselves in a similar manner toward the Jews and foreigners. Their job today requires tolerance, understanding and firmness tempered with justice," the editorial said.

Red-inspired Strike Threatens Amsterdam

Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Communist-inspired transport strike as a protest against shipments of troops to Indonesia threatened today to cripple production in Amsterdam factories and shipyards.

Pro-Communist elements ran into opposition from socialist trade unions, which appealed to strikers to return to work. Union leaders called on the government to define its policy, however, and remove "reactionary army elements who maintain the old colonial attitude toward Indonesia."

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Why I gave up liquor. He wasn't an alcoholic—just "a couple of cocktails before dinner." Then one day he made an honest admission to himself—and quit drinking. Channing Brewster tells what this important decision has meant in health and keener enjoyment of life.

In this issue there are 39 articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, and condensed to save your time.

National Weather Summary



24-HOUR FORECAST—Scattered showers and overcast skies are pictured for New England, Gulf and Southeastern States coastal areas, the Eastern Lakes region and extreme Northwest. (See affected areas on the FOTOCAST.)

Fair weather will prevail elsewhere over most of the Nation, and comfortable temperatures are promised by the forecasters, with a change to cooler in the East.

The showers expected to develop in the Lakes region will extend into western New York, western Pennsylvania and the mountains of West Virginia.

A low pressure system centered north of the Lakes in Canada is contributing to an air flow pattern that is accentuated by a wide stream of warm, but rather dry air from Mexico flowing toward the Great Lakes. This air circulation setup will continue.

Weather Bureau warnings to small craft in Western Great Lakes localities where wind velocities are

forecast to reach 25 to 35 miles per hour Wednesday morning. The winds are expected to diminish later in the day.

Temperatures will reach between 75 and 85 degrees Wednesday afternoon in States west of the Appalachians, with the exception of the Northern Plains where the maxima will be around 70 degrees.

Cold air moving into the northern Rocky Mountains will be responsible for the cloudiness and showers in the Northwestern States.

The thermometer will register near freezing in northern Minnesota Wednesday morning, but will then stage a rapid rise during the day due to the warming influence of southwest winds and almost cloudless sunny skies.

Fair weather is shown for the Middle Atlantic States, but the Carolinas, Georgia and New England States will still be experiencing showers linked with the cold air front moving eastward out into the Atlantic.

POWER

From Page 1

was up to "the entire membership."

Questioned as to his intent to refuse apology, he said:

"Yes, I refuse."

He then was sentenced and led to county jail in an adjoining building by Sheriff Walter F. Monaghan.

During the long hearing today, Miss Alpern introduced official city witnesses and hospital and medical authorities who testified the work stoppage if prolonged would have "terrific effect on health certainly and on life in all likelihood."

Street car transportation was curtailed 50 per cent, but electricity flowed uninterrupted to homes and buildings—along with fervent pleas from company and city officials that power be conserved as much as possible to keep current moving to essential users like hospitals.

The U. S. Steel Corp. announced 4000 employees in Pittsburgh area plants were idled, and the Cop-

perwell Steel Co. at Glassport, cars which normally transport 1,000,000 persons daily.

Hotels—they were crowded by an influx of several thousand 33d degree masons holding a convention here—curtailed services, including elevators.

NAVY

From Page 1

Admiral Harold G. Bowen, 63, in November.

Admiral Bowen is retiring, while the assistant chief of naval research, Rear Admiral Luis de Flores, a reservist, is returning to civil life.

New superintendent of the Naval Academy is Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, 48, now an assistant chief of personnel. The present Naval Academy chief, Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, 64, is retiring. Holloway will take over in January.

Rear Admiral Felix L. Johnson, 50, now an assistant chief of personnel, will relieve Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, as director of public relations in November.

Admiral Carpenter is retiring when he reaches the age of 62 next month.

Condensation from "WE SHOOK THE FAMILY TREE" in Reader's Digest

Fresh from the country, she'd never heard of "burlesque." But it sounded nice—and she did need a job. October Reader's Digest brings you a 25-page condensation from Hildegarde Dolson's sparkling book. Meet her happy-go-lucky family. Follow her hilarious adventures, from the time Freddie (in those horrible short pants) took her to the High School Prom to her delightfully daily life in the Big City.

Also in this issue

Things we know about cancer, 17,000,000 Americans now walking around are doomed to die this cruel death—unless the war against cancer is won. Is it contagious? Have we any clues to its cause? Dr. Roscoe R. Spencer describes the progress we've made... and what we need to really win our fight.

Do American men like women? Above their concept of them as wife, mistress, or sweetheart, do they like women as people? Are they interested in women's ideas, conversation? David Cohn tells why he thinks so many men do NOT like the other sex—and how much poorer this makes our lives.

They got up and LIVE. The hospital was scared. The very day the patient had his appendix out he insisted on getting out of bed and walking around. Now many hospitals insist on "early ambulation."

Read how this streamlined treatment means faster healing, fewer complications.

Why I gave up liquor. He wasn't an alcoholic—just "a couple of cocktails before dinner." Then one day he made an honest admission to himself—and quit drinking. Channing Brewster tells what this important decision has meant in health and keener enjoyment of life.

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NATIONS

From Page 1

States. He said his request for information was not directed particularly at these countries but was intended for all countries.

China's scholarly delegate wasted no words telling Russia that the United States and Chinese governments would decide "when or whether" American troops would be withdrawn from China.

Dr. C. L. Hsia of China was the seventh delegate on the Council to come out flatly against Russia's attempt to put her proposal on the Council agenda or to condemn it as far too sweeping for the Council to consider.

Ticking off denials to allegations that the Americans in China threatened international friction and had interfered in the internal affairs of China, Dr. Hsia, who has gained some note as the philosopher of the Council, told Gromyko that:

"The presence of American troops in north China is to carry out certain missions and to assist the Chinese government in the discharge of certain responsibilities toward the defeated enemy, for example, to restore lines of communication and to help disarm and repatriate large numbers of enemy soldiers and nationals. Whether or when the small contingent of American troops has completed its mission is a matter entirely for my government and the United States Government to decide."

"The Chinese delegation, in passing, denies any allegation that the presence of American troops constitutes a situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute."

"The Chinese delegation assures the council that the presence of American troops has at no times interfered with the internal affairs of China. My Government wishes to make clear that while the Chinese people always welcome the friendly cooperation and assistance from all our allies, they will strenuously resist any interference in their internal affairs."

As to the statement by Madame Sun Yat-sen and certain groups of people in China protesting against the presence of American troops in

China, it is easy to explain. China is a free country. In a free country there are oppositions and critics, and there are to be found people who are always protesting against something."

Gromyko yesterday had said there had been a wave of protest from China against the presence of American troops there.

The Egyptian delegate, Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, opened the debate with a brief statement that his government did not particularly insist on putting the Russian question on the council agenda now.

"The Egyptian people's paramount aspiration," he said, "ever since the occupation of their country by British armed forces, has been to rid it of that occupation. Negotiations to achieve this objective are still going on. If these negotiations fail, Egypt will not hesitate to bring its case to the Security Council."

Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, said that the council would become known as the "Council of Insecurity" if some big powers, who he said happen now to be able to marshal enough votes to block items, used such a system. He said the council would not be able to fulfill its obligations.

This drew a spirited retort from Herschel V. Johnson, of the United States, who denied vigorously that the United States had attempted to "influence directly or indirectly" any other delegate.

Also, Johnson said, the United States had nothing to hide about her troop dispositions.

Defense Minister Likely

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee will soon appoint a permanent minister of defense to his Cabinet, Whitehall sources believed today. The defense ministry was created as a wartime measure and has always been held by the Prime Minister.

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A Post novelette, complete in this issue
APPOINTMENT WITH FEAR
by Roy Huggins

Will Bo McMillin

Save The Day?

Coach-of-the-Year Bo McMillin led Indiana University to its first Big Ten championship last season. Though his boys lost last Saturday can Bo still win the conference again? Here's the story of the man who is more than a coach at Indiana—he's an institution.

The Missing Man of the Year
Joy W. F. FOX, Jr., and ROBERT A. COOK

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All-American Football Team
SELECTED BY THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

SHOULD WE ABANDON CHINA TO THE COMMUNISTS?

Why don't we bring U. S. Marines home from China and let the Chinese Nationalists and communists fight it out for themselves? Harold J. Noble answers this hotly debated question in a brilliant, up-to-the-minute analysis of the current crisis in China.

Should We Pull Out of China?
by HAROLD J. NOBLE

Also in this issue:

Mr. Big Nose Brings Home Britain's Bacon—Edgar Snow writes an interesting profile on Britain's popular new U. S. Ambassador, Sir John G. Dill. A breezy love story by Tom Marvin... Wild-Horse Roundup... a fascinating account of the "crispest excitement a man can know" by Jean Mair... plus many other entertaining stories, serials, articles, poems and cartoons.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

THOUGH it never flared openly, there was a near brush between Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Secretary of State Byrnes last year.

Wallace was speaking at a small dinner given by the National Committee to abolish the poll tax. He has always felt vigorously about the poll tax and believed the United States should do a better job of spreading democracy at home before it preaches too much about democracy abroad.

At the time of the poll tax dinner, Publisher Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal was in the Balkans investigating the extent to which Russia permitted democracy there. Prompted by this and by the discussion over the poll tax, Wallace spoke out bitterly.

"Jimmy Byrnes," he said, "would do a whole lot better, if he wants to make a report on democracy, if he called Mark Ethridge back from the Balkans and sent him to South Carolina."

The remark never got into the newspapers, but it did spread subrosa around Washington until finally it reached the President's ears. Truman was so worried that he called Wallace and asked him to make every effort to keep his remark from being circulated. Wallace said he would do his best, and carried out his promise. On one occasion he even granted a special interview to a New York Herald Tribune reporter on another subject on condition the reporter would not quote his crack about Byrnes.

Secretary for a Day
LIGHTER side of the Wallace-Truman-Byrnes feud was a special Texas conference called by Solicitor Harold Young, who became acting Secretary of Commerce the minute Wallace resigned.

A cigar-smoking, easy-going Texan, Young immediately summoned Texas newspapermen for an exclusive, highly nationalistic Texas press conference. He wanted advice from Texans, he said, on how to run the Department of Commerce. "Do you think I should call a rump cabinet meeting?" he asked with a large wink.

It was suggested that Young

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also resign, thus becoming the second cabinet member to resign in one day. But Young replied that he was much more concerned about trying to pass a law which would make him Secretary of Commerce permanently, without the consent of either the President or the Congress.

"I'm just an entrenched bureaucrat at heart," opined the acting Secretary of Commerce. When one Texan proposed that Young have a picture taken while a member of the cabinet, he replied:

"That's O. K. If you can get a photographer up here right away. But if he stops for a drink, you'll have a picture of an ex-acting-Secretary of Commerce."

Lichfield Brutality
IT DIDN'T make headlines, but conscientious Secretary of War Patterson and Undersecretary Kenneth Royall have stepped into the Lichfield brutality trials in order to give a fair break to two GIs.

They have suspended the six-month jail sentence given Sergt. James M. Jones and have reduced the three-year term given Sergt. Judson H. Smith to nine months—the time he had already served.

The War Department also states that with the rectification of these two harsh sentences, the punishment given to GI's stacks up about even with that given to officers.

Here is the Army scorecard: Punishment of officers—Col. James A. Killian, reprimand and \$500 fine; Maj. Richard B. Lo-buono, \$200 fine; Maj. Herbert Blum, acquitted; Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, acquitted; Lieut. Leonard W. Bonis, reprimand and forfeiture of \$350 pay; Lieut. Granville Cubage, reprimand and \$250 fine.

Grandstanding Officer
A LOT of little things went on at Lichfield which never came out at the court-martial. Officers stopping at Lichfield tell how Colonel Killian passed the hat to collect \$4400 for a plate-glass window for the Stafford-

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JANE ARDEN



shire regimental headquarters at Lichfield. Known as the colonel's pet project, it was implied that everyone had to contribute.

At Lichfield every officer was supposed to be permitted two bottles of whisky per month. However, they didn't get them. Instead the whisky was sold over the officers' club bar at 40 cents a drink.

One visitor tells how he was awakened at 4 o'clock one morning during the war to look down at the spectacle of Colonel Killian standing in his car making the round of his troops on review. He was receiving their salute at 4 a. m. before going to London to receive a decoration!

Pacific Merry-Go-Round
CONGRESSMEN returned from the Pacific report that an estimated 350 Japanese soldiers are still at large on the island of Okinawa, living a Robinson Crusoe existence in the hills. American authorities are not seriously troubled... a lone Jap fugitive was picked up a couple of months ago on Saipan, after having been at large for over a year. When asked where he had been getting water on the very dry portion of the island to which he had been confined, the Jap replied that he had gone at night to a large house in an isolated sector, drinking from the tap and filling his canteen. The house was that of the American commander.

Returned Congressmen are worried that lower ranking commissioned officers are "taking the Japs to their hearts." The Congressmen fear that many occupation officers have forgotten that the Japs were our enemies only a year ago. The Japs, the Congressmen say, have not forgotten their dead, but some of our men have forgotten the Americans who died battling these same Japs.

One of MacArthur's difficulties is the great shortage of Jap-American interpreters. Result:

In Japanese towns without any interpreter, reports on conditions, written by Jap authorities, are sent to United States headquarters as official reports... Plans to recruit 50,000 Filipinos for our Army have fallen through because of lack of money. The present goal is 35,000. With the training now under way... Worst areas in the Pacific for troop morale are Korea and the Aleutians. Korea is the center of political intrigue and, because it is at the end of the supply lines, the food served our troops is hardly better than field rations. In the bare, treeless Aleutians, the big wish of United States troops is for a 12-month rotation system. They are now sent on a two-year hitch with scant chance to get back to the comparative gaiety of Alaska. (Copyright, 1944, The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

1883 Hearse for Sale
Chichester, N. H. (U.P.)—An 1883 model hearse, complete with interchangeable wheels and sled runners, is going on the auction block after having been locked in a shed for many years. It belongs to the town.

More College Dorms
Lawton, Okla. (U.P.)—Cameron Agricultural College officials have appealed to Lawton residents to open their homes to an estimated 200 homeless students. The majority of the students are returned war veterans.

NOW SHE SHOPS "CASH AND CARRY"
Without Painful Backache
Many suffer from nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 2 pints a day. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with astringent and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's gives happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Famed Paris Brothels Closed; Househunters Move In

Paris, Sept. 24 (U.P.)—Thirty-four of the largest of Paris' 93 brothels fired their girls today and turned their records over to the police. Within a few hours, respectable families with high government priority housing cards moved into the vacated quarters.

The houses, which closed in obedience to a new law, were on the Rue de la Huchette, Rue de la Harpe and other Latin quarter thoroughfares.

Two of the most famous bagnes in Paris—the House of All Nations and the Sphinx—still were operating. Nearly all of the girls from the closed houses plan to continue their profession elsewhere. None went to the rehabilitation centers opened by the city for them.

Mme. Martha Richard, Paris city council member, was influential in getting an antilegal prostitution law through the assembly last year.

Few Parisians believed the law

would be enforced. Outraged by passage of the law, one wrote in an editorial for L'Ordre:

"We've much to learn from the United States, but let's not imitate their prudery, too."

Twin Jubilees

Marshallfield, Vt. (U.P.)—Within three months during 1946, Ernest W. Orton and his wife, of Marshallfield, and his brother, Gardner W. Orton and his wife, of nearby Weston, celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries.

Sneeze Wrecks Him

Easthampton, Mass. (U.P.)—Irvin C. Clark found that his new 1946 automobile wasn't to be sneezed at. He had picked it up in Boston and was driving it home when he suddenly sneezed and lost control of the vehicle. It hit a tree.

THE WASHINGTON POST
Wednesday, September 25, 1946

5



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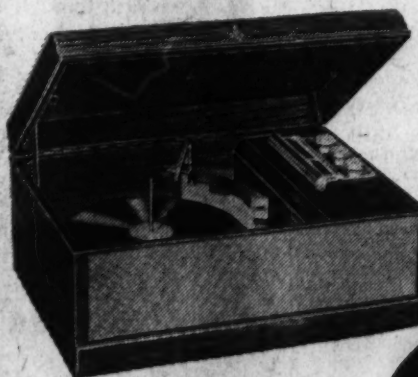
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Wage Formula Group Holds First Meeting

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

The OWMR Advisory Board group charged with considering the creation of a new wage stabilization formula held its first meeting yesterday but progressed no further than posing the problem, it was learned.

The group, comprised of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, representing the public; William Green and Philip Murray, for labor; Albert E. Goss, for agriculture, and Eric Johnston and Nathaniel Dyke, Jr., for industry, will meet again this morning.

From reliable informants, it was indicated that progress at yesterday's meeting was notably lacking.

The group has not yet determined whether, in fact, it will be able to make any recommendations at all on changing the present stabilization formula.

It may be, it was suggested, that the Advisory Board will be unwilling to recommend a change in present wage policy unless, at the same time, other governmental action is taken on price policy.

Can Prices Be Stabilized?

For example, it was pointed out in other quarters that a new wage formula would be facilitated if guarantees could be made by the Department of Agriculture that farm prices for the next several months could be held stable, and by the OPA that all or a large majority of anticipated price boosts have been completed.

Government officials not connected with the OWMR Board speculated yesterday that if the board attempts to advise on wage policy the most likely alternatives are these:

1. A recommendation that no immediate change be made in the present formula.
2. A recommendation that all selective bargaining determinations, wage controls be scrapped, and the problem left entirely to collective bargaining.
3. A new formula, either permitting a fixed wage increase on a national pattern equal to the present increase in the cost of living since June 30 this year, or permitting an "escalator" raise in wages at any time, to equal the increased cost of living at that time.

Present Policy Seen Doomed

The third alternative was suggested as the most probable. It is felt that following the maritime strike, and because of price rises since June 30, the present wage stabilization policy cannot long withstand union pressure. On the other hand, a complete scrapping of wage controls, advocated by both the CIO and AFL, would inevitably entail the end of price controls.

The Government's wage formulas in the past, it was recalled, have always been based on cost of living changes. For example, the "Little Steel" formula during the war permitted a 15 per cent wage increase, to equal the change in living costs since January 1941.

Subsequently, the present formula, adopted last February, amounts to an increase of a further 18 per cent, again calculated on living cost changes.

At present, however, the cost of living has increased another five to eight points since June 30.

Squeezing Them In

Columbus, Ohio (U.P.)—They'll be squeezing spectators into the huge Ohio State University stadium, this fall. To meet the unprecedented demand for admission to the five home football games, 2500 additional seats have been provided in the student section by reducing the width of seats from 18 to 17 inches.

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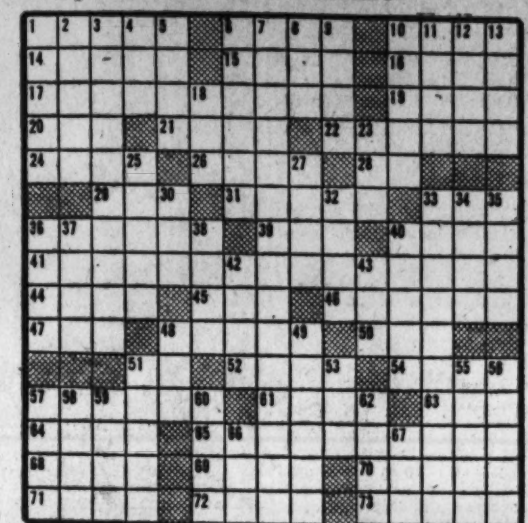
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Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Gunned legal
- 6 Farm traces
- 10 Exquisite
- 13 Exquisite
- 16 Exquisite
- 17 Relaxation
- 20 Undisturbed
- 23 Undisturbed
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Split Dollar Bill Not Illegal, Judge Decides

An international representative of the United Auto Workers who carried a split dollar bill for "beer" yesterday was found innocent of carrying mutilated currency.

Police arrested the UAW representative, Edward Perry, 35, of Detroit, on 14th st. nw. Monday night and charged him with failing to keep to the right in traffic. At the police precinct, police said words ensued and he was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct. When he was searched, the split dollar was taken from his pocket.

In Municipal Court yesterday, Perry told Judge Neilson he might have been on the left when he should have been on the right, but he couldn't have been disorderly since he doesn't ordinarily swear. As for the currency, he said he used it as a joke, making bets for beers, by laying down the two halves on a bar and asking neighbors, "How many dollars do you see?"

Most people, he said, answer "two dollars," and Perry wins the bet.

Judge Neilson ruled that the law concerning mutilated currency involves national bank notes, not silver certificates, and the ordinary one-dollar bill is in the latter class. So he exonerated Perry of all counts except driving in the wrong lane.

Chinese Faces Indictment in Slaying of Cousin

Lee Fook, 60, of 517 H st. nw., a Chinese bookkeeper, yesterday was ordered held for action of the grand jury in connection with the fatal stabbing of a distant cousin.

Fook, who professed to remember only that he "had a fight" and disclaimed knowing that his victim had died, was arrested Sunday afternoon beside the body of his victim at Georgia ave. and Buchanan st. nw. The dead man was Lee Ying To, 40, operator of a Chinese laundry at 4530 Georgia ave. nw.

Witnesses told police Fook chased Toy from his laundry to the intersection and around and around a tree there, stabbing him with a short-bladed boning knife. The stabbing followed an altercation over the dead man's request for financial help to send his ill brother back to China, police said.

Blissful Chinese Held in Raid on D. C. Opium Den

Five Chinese had their opium reveries interrupted last night at 229 E st. nw. by police and Treasury Department raiders.

The officers, who waited in front of the house for several hours until several customers had entered, said they found the group reclining on the floor of a second story room around an opium lamp. Detective Sgt. H. H. Carper, of the police narcotics squad, said "the men walked out to the police precinct wagon as though in a blissful trance."

The police confiscated several pipes, lamps and about \$2000 worth of raw opium. The Chinese are being held on open charges pending further questioning.

Chronic Inebriate Carries Alarm Clock

Hot Springs, Ark.—Police here have concluded, after picking up the same inebriate 24 times, that the man is bending over backwards to keep from losing that weekend. Every time he brushes with the law, he either has a stolen clock in his possession or has already hocked it at a pawn shop. And they're always alarm clocks.

The Chicago Plan Commission estimates that 100,000 dwelling units will be needed by the end of 1946 to meet the needs of those seeking homes.

Allied Group To Get Jap Trust Assets

Tokyo, Sept. 24 (U.P.)—Securities worth three billion yen—about 200 million dollars—owned by three of the biggest Zaibatsu (family trust) holding companies will be transferred in a few days to the holding company liquidation commission. Allied authorities announced today.

This will be the first physical move toward dissolving the 44 Zaibatsu holding companies in Japan.

Under the vigilant eye of Japanese and U. S. Military Police, securities of the Mitsubishi, Mitsu and Yasuda firms will be moved from their Tokyo depositories to other vaults. Mitsubishi is credited with one billion yen in securities. Mitsu with 1,250,000,000 and Yasuda with 750 million.

Iceland Strike Protests Plan For U. S. Bases

Reykjavik, Sept. 23 (Delayed U.P.)—The Federation of Icelandic Trade Unions began a 24-hour general strike in the Reykjavik area at noon today, protesting the possibility that the Althing, Icelandic Parliament, might conclude a new agreement with the United States concerning the use of military bases in Iceland.

Today's general strike followed minor rioting yesterday, which broke out at a meeting of the Independence Party Debating Club. A mob tried to attack Premier Olafur Thors, Mayor Benediktsson and other members of the Althing.

During the war, the United States occupied bases on Icelandic soil with the understanding that troops would be withdrawn as soon as the war was over. A State Department request last fall for permanent bases on the Arctic Island was rejected by the Icelanders.

A proposed Icelandic-United States air base agreement, leaving some American civilian personnel to staff airbases and authorizing their use by American military planes, now is before the Icelandic Parliament.

Burglar Alarm Shoes Ducks From Wheat

Klamath Falls, Ore.—A burglar alarm for larcenous ducks—complete with bright lights and ringing bells—is in operation in grain fields around Tulelake, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service reports.

The gadget consists of a spotlight mounted on a light truck and a noisemaker on the ground. It is guaranteed to raise pinfeathers and jangle the nerves of any malicious mallards caught feeding in farmers' fields.

Everett Horn, depredation expert for the wildlife service, says ducks once warned are twice wary and won't have any part of a wheat field they've once been scared out of.

Deer-Killer Out \$100

Mount Vernon, Wash. (U.P.)—It cost Neal Linder of Everett, Wash., \$100 for killing a deer out of season—but it wasn't a fine. He hit a full grown deer while driving on a highway 99 and damage to his car amounted to \$100.

William Shakespeare had a vocabulary of 25,000 words. The average man knows only approximately 2000.

Hemorrhoids! Hurt Like Sin! Now I Grin

Thousands change groans to grins. Use a doctor's formula to relieve discomfort of PILES; sent drugists by noted Thornton & Minor Clinic. Surprising QUICK palliative relief of pain, irritation. Tends to soften, shrink swelling. Use doctor's wax. Get tube Thornton & Minor's Rectal Ointment or Rectal Suppositories today. Follow label directions. At all good drug stores everywhere—in Washington at Leggett's and Whelan's.

Veterans' Bid For Fairlington Is Rejected

The Board of Defense Homes Corporation yesterday rejected a veterans' corporation bid for the purchase of Fairlington but retained other bids for Fairlington and McLean Gardens for further consideration.

Fairlington Corporation, formed by three Washington area veterans, had bid more than 30 million

dollars for the 3438-unit apartment development in Arlington County but William A. Ziegler, general manager of DHC, said the bid didn't match three others still being considered.

"They wanted a long-term contract which closed no deal before

eight months had passed and they had judged how things were going. The 10 per cent down-payment was to be paid when and if the project was going the way they hoped. In place of other offers on the books from people ready to buy now we had to reject them," Ziegler said.

Only eight bids were studied yesterday. Four were for Fairlington and four for McLean Gardens.

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Everybody from factory to dealer is doing everything
that can be done to speed deliveries to you

We have been informed by the Chevrolet Motor Division that the past month has witnessed only a slight improvement in the rate of production of new Chevrolet passenger cars. As a result, shipments of new cars to dealers for delivery are still far below the level we and the factory had hoped to attain by this time. In fact, through August, Chevrolet's output of cars in 1946 was only 22.6% of the number turned out during the corresponding period of 1941.

We know that Chevrolet is doing everything possible to step up its production totals—to ship more and more cars to us and to its thousands of other dealers throughout America... and we know, too, that we are assured of getting our full proportionate share of the current output and of future production gains.

Disappointing as the total figures have been—and despite the fact that Chevrolet was out of production entirely during the first three months of the year—it is nevertheless true that Chevrolet led all other manufacturers in production of passenger cars during June 1946, and has continued to maintain its lead in total production from that day to this.

The outlook, therefore, may be said to be somewhat improved. And of this you may be sure: We shall continue to make deliveries of new Chevrolets to our customers just as fast as we receive them; we regret delays as deeply as you do; we thank you for your friendly patience and understanding; and we promise you a new high motoring experience when you take delivery of your new Chevrolet, giving BIG-CAR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST!

Keep Your Present Car Alive

Meanwhile, may we suggest that you safeguard your transportation by bringing your car to us for service now and at regular intervals. Let us help you to keep it in good running condition—to maintain its performance, appearance and resale value—until the day when your new Chevrolet comes along.

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Wednesday, September 25, 1946

Back To School

The pang of sadness with which younger children view the reopening of school is one with which adults long past their school days can readily recall. It is perhaps an early manifestation of man's age-old struggle against regimentation. But with the District's 84,000 students who started back Monday, as with generations before them, the gloom will soon be dispelled by new interests and a round of expanded activities. Children are adaptable, and a note of enthusiasm will soon be discernible among the flocks that jockey back and forth along the sidewalks or pour like waterfalls off school buses.

With one new departure this year we are in hearty accord. The traditional reading, writing and arithmetic are being augmented in Washington schools by renewed emphasis on geography and history. Pupils are to be taught in practice the one-world concept which the war made so necessary. They are to learn more about other peoples, to attempt greater understanding, on the very practical theory that the world is now a small place and what happens on one site is apt to affect the other.

Meanwhile, the never-ending processions to and from school are more fascinating than any newsreel. They reflect the character and mores of America. The surest insight into the future is a glance at the children today as they trudge off to learn.

Gold Dollar

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder's announcement that the gold value of the dollar remains unchanged is hardly news. The law ratifying the Bretton Woods agreement specifically provided that any change in the par value of the dollar for purposes of the Monetary Fund would have to be authorized by Congress, and there is no ground for supposing that Congress would approve such a proposal. Nevertheless, Mr. Snyder's announcement, which followed a British statement that the present sterling-dollar rate would be maintained, is important. For it means that the Monetary Fund will begin operations shortly with the world's two major currencies stabilized at existing levels—a condition that will facilitate determination of the foreign exchange values of the currencies of other member nations in terms of gold or United States dollars.

While any change in the gold value of the dollar would have had extensive repercussions, greatly complicating the work of getting the Monetary Fund off to a flying start, it would be a mistake to conclude that the establishment of the Monetary Fund implies a return to the international gold standard of prewar years, merely because currency values are tied to gold and dollars which remain equal in value to a fixed amount of gold. To be sure, gold will continue to serve as a means of settling international transactions; fund members will make part of their contribution to the fund in gold, and may continue to buy and sell gold at prices based on currency par values; the monetary agreement itself also provides for maintenance of the gold value of the fund's assets. But while the plan contemplates a return to a modified form of gold standard, this is a standard differing fundamentally from the old gold standard.

Under the earlier gold standard a gold outflow from a debtor country resulting from an unfavorable balance of payments, theoretically at any rate, led to restriction of credit and declines in prices. Contrariwise, a country with a favorable international payment balance would receive gold, credit would consequently expand and prices rise. In the former case, the lower level of prices within the debtor country would encourage exporting; in the latter case, the higher domestic price level would increase the demand for foreign goods. Thus the old style gold standard was a mechanism designed to regulate international balances of payment more or less automatically.

Not only did the system break down during the prewar depression years; efforts to make the gold standard function by deflating prices in debtor countries and inflating them in creditor countries created a deep-seated antagonism to suggestions for returning to it. The Monetary Fund does not aim at the restoration of this rigid form of the gold standard. It aims rather at the provisional determination of exchange rates through international cooperation, and provides for orderly means of altering the exchange rates initially agreed upon, if it turns

out that they cannot be maintained. Avoidance of competitive currency devaluation, and removal of exchange controls as rapidly as is feasible are contemplated, since a return to currency warfare would be an insuperable obstacle to restoration of world trade on a sound basis.

To achieve these objectives many countries will require temporary assistance from the fund in maintaining agreed-upon exchange rates for their currencies. Such transitional aid will make it easier for member countries to institute the internal reforms required to put their economies on a self-sustaining basis and keep their currencies stable.

Trieste: Acid Test

The last stumbling block at the conference which prepared the way for the 21-power Peace Conference was overcome by the decision to set up an international zone for Trieste. Trieste now is by far the main stumbling block of the peace parley. It is evident that the Yugoslavs insist upon such a weak regime for the international zone that control would pass into Yugoslav hands. Doubtless they will be outvoted. Granted the Foreign Ministers' decision, a truly international government resting upon the authority of the United Nations and assured of its independence is the only settlement that has any meaning for most of the delegations in Paris. But any such vote will not deter the Yugoslavs from upsetting it. Testimony is furnished by the veiled threats in Yugoslavia and the persistent and intense and provocative intimidation on the spot. In the dispute over Trieste the Yugoslavs are whole-hoggers. In the circumstances the only sensible course is to postpone the issue along with the Italian colonial question.

In these columns this view has been advanced since the beginning of this contentious controversy. It is of vital importance that the suggestion of delay be weighed most carefully by Mr. Byrnes. Our Secretary of State, anxious to bring about the 21-power parley, made concessions on the limits of the international zone in order to bring about Russian sponsorship of the conference. It was part of his "fight for peace" campaign. But the tiny enclave agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers could survive only with Yugoslav cooperation. This he took for granted by, for instance, leaving Pola out of the proposed zone. Doubtless if he had to go over the same ground again, he would not give way. For the Yugoslavs have made plain a position which shows them to be without any intention of respecting true internationalization.

The negotiators in Paris must bear in mind what may happen if a compromise solution is voted either over Yugoslav protest or with pro forma Yugoslav consent. They must envisage some coup or other on the morrow of any such settlement. The uncouth mountaineers in the Julian Alps whom Tito's rise has brought to power will not be stayed by statesmen in Paris or multilateral peace treaties. Nor will Tito curb them. He has encouraged their turbulence, even led it, and the supposition in Venezia Giulia is that already Trieste is earmarked with the hinterland in a new republic under his federated system. A coup of this sort is the most immediate menace to peace. Whether Moscow would support its truculent end, it is said, somewhat heretical protegee is doubtful. The answer would probably depend upon the manner in which the international force in Venezia Giulia withstood any rupture.

This threat to peace should not, in our opinion, be risked. Yugoslavia has a good deal on her side in the disposition of Venezia Giulia. Justice will not suffer by delay, but delay will help to cool off passions and may, indeed, be used to promote an Italo-Yugoslav understanding. Italy and Yugoslavia will have to live together side by side long after the statesmen in Paris have forgotten Trieste.

Russia's Course

Soviet foreign policy, despite a widespread belief to the contrary, is not lacking in resiliency. Its course over the decades has not been a straight line, but a zigzag. When, having pursued a certain line of action for some time, the men of the Kremlin have begun to find the going difficult or dangerous, they have never hesitated to call a halt, and, if necessary, to retreat, or even double back on their tracks. This may be the meaning of Joseph Stalin's latest pronouncement. In reply to a series of questions submitted to him by a British correspondent in Moscow, Alexander Werth, the Russian dictator has taken a stand which, if we can take it at its face value, constitutes a sharp and gratifying reversal of the Soviet attitude toward the western democracies, and may produce a detente in Russian-American relations.

It was only a little more than half a year ago that in a radio broadcast Stalin advanced the thesis that "monopoly capitalism," i. e., the system that, in Russian eyes, prevails in the United States and Great Britain, was the cause of war. With this thesis was bracketed a program to increase Russia's war potential severalfold by means of a succession of new five-year plans. It is probably no coincidence that after Stalin's speech the Soviet propaganda machine began and has since carried out an unrelenting campaign of abuse of the United States and Great Britain.

One Communist organ after another has been accusing the two nations of warlike machinations. Thus, on June 16 of this year, the New Times wrote that: "The dark forces of reaction in the United States . . . are actively working to . . . dominate its (the Soviet Union's) foreign policy and establish the United States in world domination." On July 10, V. L. Ochersky, writing in the Red Fleet, took occasion to castigate American policy with respect to Pacific bases: "It is difficult to believe," he said, "that the equipping of bases situated 4000 to 6000 miles from the American continent and, in this connection, the increase in naval aircraft

forces, are dictated by security considerations." And only a fortnight ago, a Soviet writer inveighed against what he described as the intensification of militarism in Anglo-Saxon countries. A revival of fascism can be expected, he said, since it is the political expression of the growing crisis of capitalism.

In Stalin's present view, however, this talk of a new war is absurd. "I do not believe," said Stalin in his reply to Alexander Werth, "in a real danger of a 'new war.'" He added that he doubted that the ruling circles of Great Britain and the United States could create a "capitalist encirclement," even if they so desired, and he would not say that in his opinion they desired it. If Stalin's words mean what they say, a change in the attitude and activities of Molotov at the Paris conference and of Gromyko in the Security Council of the United Nations will be the proof. That proof will be eagerly awaited.

French Strikes

The heartening measure of economic recovery which France has made since her liberation and particularly during the past six months is now menaced by a strike movement which, while still limited, threatens to get out of hand. Some days ago the employees of the Ministry of Finance quit their jobs when their demand for an increase in wages was rejected. Since government workers are among the most poorly paid workers in France, and since France has had as little success in keeping prices of necessities down as we have—the French black market flourishes like a green bay tree—the demand of these government workers has much to recommend it. But government officials as well as trade-union officials realize that once the wage-price spiral is allowed to gain any momentum, there may be no stopping the inflationary trend, with the ultimate result that France's recovery might be seriously retarded.

Thus while, last spring, wages were boosted an average of 25 per cent, the cabinet has sought to avoid further increases until the production level has reached a point sufficiently high to remove the threat of inflation. Finance Minister Robert Schumann, for instance, has conceded the justice of the wage increases which workers in his department asked for. But he has urged them to defer them until next January, by which time, he hopes, an adjustment will be possible without danger to France's economic situation. But his pleas are apparently falling on deaf ears.

The strike of the Finance Ministry employees is spreading. Even the Paris police are now threatening to walk out, as are the police of Marseille, Lyon and other French cities. Thus at the very moment when France appears to be winning its battle of production—the average level of industrial production is now well above 75 per cent of prewar, with the level in certain industries, such as coal, beyond prewar—a serious crisis threatens. For, if the demands of the government workers are met, it will be very difficult to reject similar demands by workers in private enterprises. Thus France's lackadaisical and even tolerant attitude toward the black market in food, clothing and other necessities, is now arising to plague her.

Bilbo's Election

A group of Mississippi voters has presented to the Senate of the United States a petition which is a challenge to that body's prestige and integrity. The petition charges that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo's election in the Democratic primary for United States Senator was "tainted with fraud, duress and illegality" and "achieved by force and violence and the use of criminal, extralegal and illegal tactics," and asks that he be denied his seat in the Senate for the new term commencing next January. It is scarcely to be doubted from accounts of the Mississippi campaign already made public that Senator Bilbo did indeed attempt to intimidate the Negro voters of the State and to incite violence with the purpose of denying them their constitutional right to vote. Whether, in point of fact, this attempt succeeded and materially affected the outcome of the Mississippi primary is an appropriate matter for investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There is real reason to believe, we think, that Bilbo's threats of violence kept many qualified Negro electors from the polls. According to the petitioners, there are about half a million Negroes in Mississippi qualified to vote, and it is impossible to suppose that there could have been much fervor among them for Bilbo's candidacy. To be sure, Negroes have long been kept from participation in Mississippi's Democratic primaries by various devices, and it will not be altogether easy to prove that Bilbo's threats were directly responsible for their failure to vote in this instance. But the fact that he won the nomination by the slim majority of 4000 ballots lends great plausibility to the petitioners' case.

Apart from the question whether Bilbo won his nomination through intimidation, there is the question whether his resort to intimidation does not of itself disqualify him for Senate membership. What he said and did violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of Mississippi. On several occasions the Senate has exercised its constitutional authority to deny membership to men elected to it. Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania were denied seats because of excessive campaign expenditures. In 1912, the Senate declared the election of William Lorimer of Illinois null and void on the basis of his character, after he had been seated. Indubitably, Senator Bilbo is disqualified on the same grounds. The Senate will stultify itself if it seats him without at least insisting first upon a thorough investigation of his campaign conduct.



Letters To The Editor

Snobbery And Strikes

Strikes are a subject that is of great interest to all Americans—especially during the last year. Many ask "What's the trouble?" Others form snap judgments blaming the workers and also with great frequency unfairly blame union leaders.

The taxicab drivers of Washington contact in their daily work many thousands of citizens, more people than are reached even by the newspapers. We talk to our patrons daily. The intelligent cab drivers—and District of Columbia taxicabmen are of that type—have a wonderful cross-section of public opinion. Many of our good friends on Capitol Hill highly respect our opinion-gathering facilities and frequently inquire for our reflection of public opinion on many popular subjects.

On the subject of strikes, we get many shades of opinion. We find the viewpoint that strikes are born of bad feeling, strikes are born of resentment and unmerited abuse, strikes come from misunderstanding and lack of mutual respect between the man who wears the white collar and the worker. The taxi driver who wears "work clothes" suffers from this condition.

Strikes are now too frequent in the United States. If we were all honest in our declarations of belief in democracy there would be few strikes. The facts are that there are too many fraudulent subscribers to the doctrine "all men are created free and equal." These people include the snobs and stuffed shirts who believe that they are superior people. They have no respect for the millions who do the real work of America, the real workers, the real creators. This is thoroughly un-American, un-democratic and is a treason to the high ideals of our founding fathers. In our early history all were workers or they died the first winter. Our early settlers were virile, red-blooded people who respected the man who worked, the man who created, the man who built. Early America gave short shrift to snobs.

We would like to see more memorials in our great cities to the American working man, the real builders of America. We would like to see our school children taught more respect for workers, even for taxi drivers. False standards—phonies in white collars or dress suits—have done little of the real work of building the real United States. Let our public, our officials, newspapers, educators and children learn to appreciate and understand the man who works. The facts are that the real worker is terrific. He should be glorified. Let's remember that snobbery fertilizes strikes.

JOHN ROGERS PETERS,
President, United Taxicab Drivers, Inc.
Washington.

German Thanks

In the newspaper published by the American military authorities Die Neue Zeitung, I read a reprint of the article which appeared in your newspaper concerning the shipments of food from the United States to the hungry world.

Seeing that Germany too is included in these shipments, I take the liberty to thank you herewith for this service by the American people. It is an actual aid for the hard-working population as well as for the sick and for our youth. Particularly our school children and the possibility to nourish themselves sufficiently in the school meals sent by UNRRA, which are always received with great joy. I should also like to stress that very few people in Germany had hoped for such active aid, which is quite free of all political considerations.

I believe that I can write this in the name of the greater part of the German people.

HERBERT REIMANN,
Berlin, Germany.

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Poor Man's Justice

In The Post of September 21 I noticed an article which forcibly points out one of the weaknesses in the administration of justice in our courts today.

A man was sent to jail for a year because he was unable to pay a \$200 fine. He received an additional sentence of a year because he failed to pay another \$500 fine.

The two alternatives here, as in all cases where the alternatives are a fine or a jail term, are not equivalent. Clearly there is one law for the rich man and another for the poor. In a court which has the duty to administer justice the punishments should fit the crime, and should never depend on the criminal's pocketbook.

ALVIN GUTLAG,
Washington.

Mr. Lippmann And Mr. Churchill

I wonder how many readers compared Winston Churchill's Zurich speech with Walter Lippmann's column about it. The contrast is no compliment to the columnist.

Advocating a United States of Europe, Mr. Churchill said: "There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. The structure of the United States of Europe, if well and truly built, will be such as to make the material strength of a single state less important. Small nations will count as much as large ones, and gain their honor by their contributions to the common cause. The ancient states and principalities of Germany, newly joined together in a federal system, might take their individual place among the United States of Europe."

This brief passage in a speech several times as long as Mr. Lippmann's column was Mr. Churchill's only mention of Mr. Lippmann's pet idea, a federal system for Germany. But Mr. Lippmann made the most of it—or more.

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The trouble was that Mr. Lippmann's amplification intruded upon his quotation. Instead of presenting what Mr. Churchill said and then explaining it, Mr. Lippmann presented a mixture of Mr. Churchill's words and Mr. Lippmann's ideas. Here is the Lippmann version—italics, quotation marks, and all:

"The structure of the United States of Europe" must, he (Mr. Churchill) said, "be well and truly built" if it is to bring these blessed consequences. And how is it to be well and truly built? When "the ancient states and principalities of Germany, newly joined together in a federal system," can "take their individual place among the United States of Europe." This is the keystone of the arch which Mr. Churchill wishes to construct.

Mr. Lippmann conscientiously put his quotation marks around the actual words of Mr. Churchill. Nevertheless, any reader who followed the sense instead of the punctuation—and any reader who failed to check with the original

Military Plans

You say in a recent editorial that our military men have done no more than recognize the inescapable proposition stated by Harold Urey and Henry Wallace, that if the nations fail to control atomic warfare it will be necessary for this Nation to wage a preventive atomic war.

They have done more than recognize the logic of this situation. As true military men, they have taken steps both to prepare to wage such a war and if in their judgment it is necessary, to precipitate such a war, because they have no assurance that the nations will succeed in building peace. Moreover, there is among them a number who believe sincerely that our danger is socialism. That it is even a greater menace than atomic war.

The stale pretext of military secrecy will prevent you from disclosing current military activities and plans with regard to Russia, but if you meet the right people you may be able to learn a few facts for your own enlightenment. And what you learn will force you to conclude that in an extremely short time now we must succeed either in establishing a solidly peaceful world or in precipitating a premature war, because if we delay it is doubtful that any of us will survive.

MARCO HARRIS,
Washington.

UNTIL YOU GO outside the United States, you cannot realize how closely every American move is watched for an indication of our intentions on the one hand and, on the other, our capacity to carry out these intentions. The latter is perhaps almost more important, since an unstable divided United States can have no influence whatsoever.

The recent stock market break and the plague of strikes seem to herald a depression and a political crisis. That is the conviction of Swedish Minister of Commerce Gunnar Myrdal, one of the most controversial figures in the Social Democratic government.

Myrdal has been called the Henry Wallace of Sweden. That is not accurate. He is a far more adroit politician than Wallace. Moreover, the two men are utterly different in temperament. Myrdal gives off sparks of brilliance in a showy performance that often annoys reserved and cautious Swedes.

As a distinguished political scientist, he has spent much time in the United States. With a large grant from a foundation, he wrote a definitive work on the problem of race relations here.

When he returned from his last visit, he predicted a boom-and-bust cycle for the United States after the war. It was a gloomy prophecy documented by Myrdal's extensive knowledge of economic trends. And an examination of his past writings shows that he has several times forecast with remarkable accuracy the shape of things to come.

Myrdal and those who follow him believe, therefore, that it's important not to tie Sweden's economy too closely to that of the United States. They hope it will be possible to manage their own affairs in such a way that they can escape the risks of economic collapse in America.

THE ALTERNATE is Russia. That explains the preoccupation with the loan to the Soviet Union which, judged on a Swedish scale, is a vast undertaking—250 million dollars in trade to be covered in considerable part by credit over a five-year period.

Myrdal and Finance Minister Ernst Wigforss have been the chief backers of the loan agreement soon to be concluded.

There is also a preoccupation with everything else Russian, including the threat, whether imaginary or real, of the flying bombs in the Swedish sky which were reported as coming from the reaction of Russian-occupied Germany. Over the state radio, lessons in English and in Russian are given weekly, with a little more time devoted to Russian, perhaps because it is a more difficult language. Swedish airlines have the only valid existing contract to fly an airline into Moscow, although there is no indication that such a line can be operated in the near future.

In recent weeks, delegations have been flying back and forth by four-engine plane, completing the final details of the loan agreement which is certain to play such an important part in the life of this small but highly industrialized country.

Just now, a Russian trade-union delegation is visiting Sweden as guests of Swedish unions. With typical Swedish hospitality, the hosts wanted to give each Russian a separate room in a hotel. But the head of the delegation disapproved. There would have to be at least two Russians in each room. The Swedes, with their great pride in individualism and their intense competitiveness, are covering many things about their Russian neighbors. They believe they can maintain their independence and still benefit by a profitable relationship with the colossus of the East.

Washington

Calling

By Marquis Childs

Sweden's Strategy

STOCKHOLM—In Stockholm's excellent newspapers on the same day were accounts of the crisis over Henry Wallace in the United States and of the purge of directors of collective farms in Russia. They are looking both ways. To East and to West, in this small progressive country, which is in many respects like a museum of the Europe of the past. Here prewar values have been disturbed less than anywhere else. It is a significant testing ground, standing as a symbol of the progressive Europe that, before 1939, was moving toward a better future without sacrificing what was finest in the past.

More than ever before the Swedes are conscious that they are a small nation in a world dominated by big powers. They follow with the most intense interest every development in the struggle now going on in the international arena.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the repercussions of the Wallace affair and, of course, the reaction here is typical of that throughout the Continent. The Stuttgart speech of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had seemed a reassurance that the United States intended to proceed with an orderly plan for the reconstitution of Germany as a part of Europe, either with or without Russian cooperation. Then came the Wallace speech in New York. It seemed to undo and unsay everything that had gone before.

To many, it appeared to be a new version of American isolationism. The doubts and fears raised by the speech have not been entirely resolved by Wallace's resignation.

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STEVEN L. WERNER,
Alexandria, Va.

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

THE WARTIME product meets up with the real thing in Yankee Stadium's prize ring Friday night, but it's no better than even money that Mr. Ersatz won't be there at the finish, the winner and new champion of the world's middleweights. (Ed. Note—That's my vague way of saying that Champion Tony Zale will be defending his title against Rocky Graziano, and if Zale gets off to a bad start, he'll be tied, at least, with this article.)

Anyway, Graziano will be in there against the champion, and it has been a long haul for Rocky who when originally seen hereabouts was a \$25 preliminary boy at Turner's Arena. Meanwhile he became the hottest fistic article and best drawing card of wartime boxing. All of those good fighters that were supposed to develop in the armed services didn't. Stay-at-home Graziano was the best thing produced in the last five years.

Promoter Mike Jacobs has dignified the Zale-Graziano fight with the same price scale—\$30 tops—that prevailed for the Joe Louis-Tami Mauriello thing, and for the first time in a long while one of Jacob's productions seems to be worth what he's asking. Graziano and his knockout wallop, in there against the champion, is exciting. Rocky has knocked over everybody except Sonny Horne, and how he'll contend with a clever guy like Zale who can also hit, ought to be intriguing.

NOBODY HAS ever made any claims, except derogatory ones, about Graziano's boxing skill. He doesn't pretend to be a boxer, nor could he. Rocky simply walks toward whomever he is fighting with his right hand cocked, and lets fly. It's a wicked punch that he packs. The best tribute to that punch is that Rocky, who can't box a little bit, was the favorite in the betting until recently when a flood of Zale money evened the betting price.

Getting in there with a good fighter will be a new experience for Graziano, however. His previous knockout victims were the wartime third raters, with the exception of Red Cochran and Marty Servo, the welterweight champions. Cochran, fat and slow, fended Rocky off until the last round when Graziano knocked him kicking with one punch. Servo lasted only one round with Rocky who had a weight advantage. Neither victory added much to Graziano's luster, however.

Against Zale, Rocky will be in there with a guy his own size, who was one of the better champions before he went into the Navy. Zale hasn't fought for keeps for four years, however, and he's eight years older than the 24-year-old Graziano. For that matter, Graziano hasn't been keeping as busy as usual. His only ring appearance in the last five months was when he was being introduced at other Jacob's promotions.

THE LAST we saw of Graziano was when he was introduced at the Louis-Mauriello fight last week. They called him into the ring, and he leaped through the ropes clad in dungeones and pull-over sweater, looking for all the world like one of the neighborhood kids who might have snuck in. He took a bow, and with no inhibitions whatsoever walked over to Mauriello and planted a kiss on Tami's cheeks, by way of wishing him luck. Between Rocky and Joe Louis, Mauriello was getting the kiss of death.

What happens when Graziano walks in with his hands down against Zale, as is his habit with other fighters, ought to be something to see. It's no trick to hit Graziano, but he takes it superbly. The big idea as Rocky sees it is to get close enough to land his own right. Zale has fought better men than Graziano, but never as hard a puncher. The fight has lent itself to an easy build-up, and could outdraw the Louis-Mauriello gate.

Lurking in the shadows somewhere will be George Abrams, the graduate of Washington's amateur ranks, who is a sure shot to fight the winner. Abrams went into the Navy rated as No. 2 middleweight, until Graziano came along. Zale had retained his title by beating Abrams on a close decision. In Abrams, Zale licked a master boxer. Graziano, the puncher, will test his versatility.

WHEN JOE LOUIS came back to the ring after four years in the service, like Zale, it was Mauriello, the puncher, who have him more trouble than Zale, the boxer. Zale is coming back to the ring at the same age Louis did, and like Joe he hasn't been the type to dissipate. Zale was born Anthony Zaleski, and when he was inducted at Great Lakes Naval Training Station the personnel office gave him the usual routine. Name? Home town, age, what was his occupation in civilian life?

"Professional pugilist, I guess you'd call me," said Zale, nee Zaleski. "Oh-ho, so you're a fighter," the J. G. lieutenant broke in. "Well, we'll match you right away. We've got Champion Tony Zale checking in here later today."

"Good," said Tony Zale. "Get Tony Zale for me quick. That's one guy I always could lick."

Kurtsinger, 39, Who Rode Two Derby Winners, Dies

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24 (AP)—Death today ended the career of 39-year-old Charles F. Kurtsinger, who rode to fame in the Kentucky Derby with Twenty Grand and War Admiral.

The little jockey, who retired in 1937 after riding War Admiral to victory in three of the year's top races, died of pneumonia in a Louisville hospital. Kurtsinger was ill less than a month but had been under an oxygen tent about 10 days and had undergone several blood transfusions.

A native of Shepherdsville, Ky., Kurtsinger rose to turf fame almost overnight on May 16, 1931, when he rode Twenty Grand to victory in the Kentucky Derby and a new record for the event.

The Greentree Stable entered 14 miles in 2:01 4-5 and Kurtsinger became the toast of the Nation's horse racing circles. Astride War Admiral, the Man 'o' War colt, Kurtsinger won his second Derby in 1937 and completed the triple crown that year by guiding the Glen Riddle speedster to triumph in the Preakness

and the Belmont. He also rode War Admiral in his famous match race with Seabiscuit.

Kurtsinger, who served his apprenticeship here in the early 1920's, retired from the saddle in 1937 but tried an unsuccessful comeback in 1938.

After riding in this area for several years, the little Kentuckian went east and became associated with the William Ziegler Stable. He was successful from the start and was rewarded with a contract with Greentree Stable.

In later years he was associated with the Stables of John Marsch, Samuel D. Riddle and Mrs. S. B. Mason.

Among the outstanding horses he rode were Captain Hal, Menow, He Did and Head Play, in addition to his two Derby winners.

Kurtsinger is survived by his widow, his mother, Mrs. Janie Kurtsinger; two sisters, Miss Frieda Rose Kurtsinger and Mrs. Frances Hammond; and a brother, Mike, all of Louisville.

Funeral services will be held here at 9 a. m. Friday.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	102	48	.680	St. Louis	94	55	.631
Detroit	90	59	.604	Brooklyn	94	56	.627
New York	85	66	.563	Chicago	79	69	.534
WASHINGTON	71	77	.480	Boston	78	71	.527
CLEVELAND	71	79	.473	Philadelphia	68	82	.453
St. Louis	63	84	.430	Pittsburgh	61	87	.412
Philadelphia	49	100	.329	New York	58	91	.389

Yesterday's Results

Detroit, 4-10; St. Louis, 3-1. Boston, 5; New York, 4. (Only games scheduled.)

Today's Games

New York at Boston. (12-12) or Marshall (3-3) vs. Dobson (12-6).

St. Louis at Detroit. (12-6) or Fannin (5-2) vs. Houtteman (0-0).

WASHINGTON at Philadelphia (2) or Scarborough (6-11) and Leonard (9-10) vs. Fowler (12-6) and Christopher (5-6).

Chicago at Cleveland. (12-6) or Hayes (6-9) vs. Feller (25-14).

Federal Golf Tourney Opens at Bannockburn

Bannockburn will be the scene of the 1946 Federal Golf Association tournament, which opens today and ends tomorrow. A field of 165 entries will compete.

Rain Halts Bums' Drive Toward Top

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—It rained on the Brooklyn Dodgers today but it didn't dampen their pennant hopes.

When their game with the Philadelphia Phillies was postponed until Thursday, they got their first day of rest since September 9. That ended a string of 14 days of play under incessant pressure in which they had 17 games including a 19-inning 0-to-0 tie with Cincinnati.

Manager Leo Durocher, fully aware that the Dodgers may have to "win 'em all" as they gird for their climatic four games with the Phils and Boston Braves, was cocky enough to think they can do it.

"Hope for the Best"

"If we lose another game before someone beats the Cardinals we're

Race at a Glance

St. Louis	94	55	.631	G. R. T. P.
Brooklyn	94	56	.627	54

sunk," he said. "All we can do is win 'em all and hope for the best out west."

Durocher said that he would go to his last season ace, Riffin Ralph Branca against the Phils tomorrow.

Today's scheduled contest was postponed about 50 minutes before game time after an all-day rain. Fog enveloped Ebbets Field and it would have been impossible to play even had the diamond been dry enough.

But the postponement did not hurt the Dodger pennant chances—they are a half game behind the St. Louis Cardinals—for both the Phils and Dodgers had an open day Thursday and the postponed contest immediately was rescheduled to fill that gap.

May Play Fall Thursday

Should rain force a postponement of tomorrow's game, Durocher said it would be played as a part of a doubleheader Thursday.

"And we'll play Thursday in rain and mud if necessary for that would be our only chance to get the games in," Durocher said.

But he had nothing except a dressing room dressing for a writer who had the temerity to ask for his pitching plans after that. "Allah Ga Zam," he replied in Flatbush double talk, figuring it was all right because the scribe had two burning ears to hear it. "Here we got four games to go and this guy wants to know who I'm gonna pitch after tomorrow."

Cubs, Bucs Divide Two Slogfests

Chicago, Sept. 24 (AP)—A six-run first inning enabled the Pittsburgh Pirates to win an abbreviated eight-inning second game of the Chicago Cubs, 13-9, today, after the Cubs doubled a 13-3 victory in the opener before 8398 fans.

Chicago	4	1	5	A. B. H. O. A.	Pittsburgh	4	1	5	A. B. H. O. A.
Quinn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals . . . 36 24 14

Called for Howard in 6th.

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Touchdown for Flynn . . .



HUGH P. "BINGO" FLYNN, center new president of the Touchdown Club, receives congratulations from a couple of guys named Guy Lombardo, bandman and boat racer, and Bobo Newsum, who plays baseball for the Nats when he isn't speech-making. Lombardo and Newsum addressed the club at yesterday's meeting

Bosox End Yanks' Hope

Boston, Sept. 24 (AP)—The pennant-winning Boston Red Sox ended whatever chances the New York Yankees had of finishing in second place by nosing out the Yanks, 5-4, today.

The third-place Yanks now trail the runner-up Detroit Tigers by more than four games and have only four left to play while the Bengals have five.

Southpaw Mickey Harris went the route for the Red Sox and scattered nine hits in posting his seventeenth win as against eight defeats.

Harris also collected three hits and scored the winning run in the eighth inning when he singled, moved to third on George Metkovich's double and crossed on Dom DiMaggio's long fly.

Johnny Lindell hammered two home runs for the Yanks and George Stinewiss rapped out three singles. Rookie Al Lyons started for the Yanks and was charged with the defeat, giving way to Randy Gumpert in the eighth after the Sox loaded the bases with one out.

New York	5	4	1	A. B. H. O. A.	Boston	5	4	1	A. B. H. O. A.
Quinn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals . . . 35 24 13

New York . . . 111 111 696

Boston . . . 110 110 612

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When Ahead, Look Ahead, Jockey Told

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

FAT O'BRIEN, not the movie actor but a young Cumberland boy who is starting out on a saddle career, rode two winners the other day at Marlboro and usually was pretty proud of himself. He next morning I overheard a conversation between the apprentice and Mike Frishon, former jockey and now in charge of colors at the Prince Georges County track.

"Feeling kinda good, eh?" asked Mike.

"Yes, sir," replied the youngster.

"I saw you riding," went on Mike, "and you were looking back while in front on both horses. Let me tell you a story: I was a punk kid like you and I won two races one right at the same track years ago. When I returned to our barn, my trainer walked in to the feed room and motioned to me to follow him. 'Here's where I get a good stake,' I said to myself. But the trainer put the hook on the door, took down a strap and let me have it for five minutes. I was crying and I asked, 'What did I do to deserve this? Didn't I win two races for you? What more do you want?' The trainer glared at me and growled, 'I saw you looking back when you were in front. If I ever catch you doing that again I'll fix you so you won't be able to ride another horse let alone a winner.' Well you probably got a lot of lats on the back, but remember what I tell you—never look back when you're in front. You throw the horse off stride and besides if your horse tumbles you're going down. Get me?"

"Yes, sir, thanks," replied young O'Brien.

MOST of the good jockeys glance to one side or the other to see what horse is coming up on them but seldom does a top-notch jockey turn his head back. Perhaps the most famous looking back case was that of Eddie Ambrose in the Peaches. Eddie was riding E. B. McLean's Tor and had a length lead going into the final 10 yards. He looked around on the outside and saw nothing coming, but through a narrow opening, through a side rail, shot Victoriano, with Sonny Workman up. Tor was beaten a nose on the wire. It is said that Owner McLean has having less interest in racing from that day.

Horse players hereabouts will have a week off. Marlboro closes today and Laurel opens the following day. Thirty-one sprinters have been named for Laurel's opening feature, the \$10,000 Capital Handicap. Among the entries in The Dog, owned by the Pentagon Stable. This fellow has a chance to make it two straight wins in the 6-furlong race. The son of Bull Dog also won the Eastern stakes last year and goes again in the same race. Several other horses—Billy Kelly, Wise Counselor, etc.—have won two Capital Handicaps.

Hawthorne

1—5:15; \$3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off at 2:04. Winner, A. L. Beach's Tor, 6 (4) by J. Van Wert. Value to winner, \$700. Time, 1:28.4.

2—5:15; \$3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off at 2:04. Winner, A. L. Beach's Tor, 6 (4) by J. Van Wert. Value to winner, \$700. Time, 1:28.4.

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Wake Forest Eleven Is Loaded in Backfield, Weak in Line

Deacons Due For Tumble This Season

By Bill Burnett
Post Reporter

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 24.—The Demon Deacons of Wake Forest College, somewhat less than demons in the general improvement of college football, are due for a comedown from their lofty second-place finish in the Southern Conference last year.

Nick Patrick, sports editor of the Raleigh Times, says so and he may know. Seldom a breath is drawn at Wake Forest or any of the other schools near here without his knowing. And he thinks the Baptists are in over their heads.

"Sure, they've got a lot of backs—probably more than they need—and they've got one line. But the way the game is played nowadays you're got to go far with that material."

"The Deacons can beat two of their opponents, almost for sure," the chubby, drawing expert insists, "but there are too many 'ifs' like Georgetown, whom the Deacons beat last year."

This is another article of a series by experienced Post football writers on 1946 prospects at major schools in this area. Others will follow.

meet in Washington October 4, and there are too many opponents which seem sure to beat them—like Boston College with whom they open their schedule this weekend, Clemson, Tennessee, Duke and North Carolina.

"This year happens to be one of the years when the crying of Coach 'Peabody' Walker is valid," Sacristy Brothers Back.

Like everyone else in these parts Patrick is sold on the Sacristy brothers, who have been synonymous with Wake Forest since 1941. Otis (Bo) Sacristy, the older, is all set for his fourth year as wingback, but Nick is having trouble beating out John (Red) Cochran, a '41 and '42 standout, at the back spot. Both the latter are All-Southern selections, big, fast and experienced.

Nick Ognivich, 19-year-old, is running a shade above veteran Ray Manier, who is returning to the team after five years in the service, for the quarterback job. And then comes a competition at fullback, too, with Dick Brinkley battling 220-pound Tor Dittome and Cay Croom for the position. Brinkley, twice picked on the All-Southern team, was second to Nick Sacristy on Wake Forest's individual scoring list last season. Only two veterans to start.

Only two veterans of the line which helped to oust South Carolina in the Gator Bowl in 1945 are likely to start again. They're Dick Bruno and Tackle Dewey Hobbs. Two other lettermen, Dick Kelly and Harry Clark, have been named out for the center post by Boyd Allen, a 205-pound freshman, picking up his grid career after three years in the Army.

That the rest of the forward wall is inexperienced is no reason to worry it, says Sports Editor Patrick.

"It's hard to ignore a lot of 200-pounders," he philosophizes, "particularly when they're trying like hell."

Tentative Lineup

Quarterback: Nick Ognivich.

Running back: Ray Manier.

Fullback: Dick Bruno.

Center: Harry Clark.

Left guard: Dick Kelly.

Right guard: Cay Croom.

Left tackle: Tor Dittome.

Right tackle: John (Red) Cochran.

Left end: Dick Hobbs.

Right end: Dick Hobbs.

Left tackle: Tor Dittome.

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Right tackle: John (Red) Cochran.

Left end: Dick Hobbs.

A Boys' Team With Unbeaten Record ... Bit of Nerve

Best Mudder At Marlboro

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Marlboro, Md., Sept. 24.—Only the regulars among the turf fans showed up here today. Rain fell in the proverbial buckets full, the track resembled a canal and customers waded through a day at the races.

It took a lot of nerve to be a race enthusiast today, and those who played the hunch collected a bunch for the feature race won by a horse named Bit of Nerve. With Jockey Bennie Leggett doing the booting, the 6-year-old owned by J. H. Van Wert, drove to the wire ahead of Mrs. Mary Knierkens' Aylesbury, with Mrs. E. S. Hine-man's Colonel Govans in third position.

Bit of Nerve rewarded his followers with a \$16.10 mutuel and was clocked in 1:09 for the 5 1/2 furlongs. The son of Flying Heels took command at once and led all the way, but there is no truth in a rumor that she had an engine from one of the President's Cup race boats to push her.

With Tintrel going into the air at the break and not having a chance, Aylesbury was the only serious rival of Bit of Nerve during the test. Apprentice J. Dunbar tried all the tricks in the saddle but it was no dice. Colonel Govans closed with a good energy but the move was good only for third money.

G. S. Gladner's Chat Hopkins won the Sandy Spring Purse, the day's secondary feature. The 6-year-old bid Dunbar aboard and turned back, among others, A. L. Cochran's Titian and Mrs. E. Woolrich's Sun Target. Chat Hopkins paid \$12.80 and was clocked in 1:28 2/5 for the 6 1/2 furlongs.

The daily double paid \$106.20. A. L. Beach's Rooky Craig won the first race at \$10.20, leading every lap of the way under Jockey C. Martine's handiing. Dunbar took the second with E. F. Kelley's Gay-lade. The son of Gay Party paid \$19.30.

Danny Seccia rode two winners for the day. The Washington boy scored with Dover Road and Maryland Morn.

Post Consensus

ATLANTIC CITY: 1—5:15; \$3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off at 2:04. Winner, A. L. Beach's Tor, 6 (4) by J. Van Wert. Value to winner, \$700. Time, 1:28.4.

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GI's Departure Blow to Security

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Melbourne Herald said today that the removal of American troops and equipment from Manus Island threatened the security of Australia.

The Herald said that "if the newspaper said that 'reports that some American forces and equipment are being removed from Manus Island will disturb every Australian who realizes the only sound defense policy for this continent must be one that holds our powerful Pacific ally in active partnership.'"

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Meet on the Job

Maryland U. Editors Both From Hawaii

Bill McDonald, former GI editor of the University of Maryland Diamondback, found upon his return to school from the Hawaiian Islands that his managing editor was to be a 19-year-old Honolulu girl.

The 25-year-old former sports editor of the Honolulu Stars and Stripes had to make the 5000-mile return trip to the States to meet his aide, Miss Ethel Jongeneel, on the Diamondback. Although the papers on which the two former residents of Honolulu were employed were printed in the same shop, neither had met while living there.



First Freshman Editor
A second semester student, McDonald is the first freshman ever named as editor of the student publication. He carries a good background in the newspaper profession into his new job, however. Prior to his work on the Stars and Stripes, McDonald was employed on The Post for two years as copy boy, wire printer attendant and sports writer.

Miss Jongeneel edited the school paper of Punahou Academy in Honolulu and was assistant news editor of last year's Diamondback.

Her reason for coming the long distance to attend the university is an unusual one. She decided on Maryland, as she put it, to be near her fiancé, "who was supposed to attend the Naval Academy in Annapolis." Although he later turned down his appointment, she went through with her plans to attend the nearby college.

Her fiancé will be going to Harvard this year and, she says, "that's not too far away."

Has Streamlined Paper
Being the first freshman editor is not the only "first" which McDonald has accomplished with the Diamondback. He has streamlined the paper into a tabloid edition with new type face and format. He plans to emphasize pictorial presentation of news, backed up by a strong editorial policy.

For the present the new editor will continue the Diamondback as a weekly, but after Homecoming Day he plans to publish the paper bi-weekly. A separate staff, currently working on a special Homecoming edition, will prepare the Tuesday edition with the present staff handling the customary Friday issue.

McDonald, who is majoring in speech, lives at 4711 Rittenhouse st., Riverdale. Miss Jongeneel is a sophomore majoring in psychology.

\$50,000,000 War Plant Too Hot to Handle

Sandusky, Ohio.—The 50 million dollar Plum Brook Ordnance Works here, for which practically no peacetime use exists, will have to be "decontaminated" before it can be used, even as junk.

The War Assets Administration after an inspection says that timbers, walkways, pipe lines, mixing vats and other areas and materials may have become dangerously impregnated with highly toxic chemicals which could cause dermatitis or burns.

Both Parties in Nebraska's Election Race Stump in Fast Motoreads

Omaha, Sept. 24 (AP)—Nebraska has no hill-billy bands and no "Pass the Biscuits" theme song to brighten its political campaigns this fall, but it does have "caravans of candidates."

Both parties have motoreads of office seekers, complete with sound trucks, publicity men and photographers, sweeping the State in an effort to stir up interest and elect their team in November.

Two constitutional amendment proposals, a United States senatorship, all four Congressional seats, and a full slate of State offices are at stake. Since the Democrats went out of power in 1940, they haven't had much of a look-in this year. Under a new State chairman, they are showing renewed vigor.

U. S. Senator Kenneth S. Wherry

thought up the "caravan idea in 1940 when he was Republican State chairman.

He piled the dignitaries, from senatorial aspirant on down, into buses and whizzed off on a barnstorming tour. The GOP rolled back into power on the wheels of the caravan.

The war stopped such gallivant-

ing but the Republicans liked the idea so well that State Chairman A. T. (Bert) Howard oiled up the caravan again for this campaign. Even the source of mild criticism from a few worthies who said that they felt like prize cattle as they were hauled around the countryside, has been removed. This year

the candidates are riding in individual cars.

Not to be outdone, State Democratic Chairman William Ritchie announced that the Democrats, too, would have a caravan—and it started out a week before the Republicans.

The procedure is to sweep into a town, roll up to the town hall or

speakers' stand and disembark. After meeting the local political leaders, making a few speeches, and shaking hands all around, the caravan whips off to the next stop. This has variations, including a breakfast appearance, a midmorning stop, a noon luncheon meeting, a midafternoon session and—if the gentlemen still show signs of life—a big evening rally.

CALL for COAL



Have your dealer take your order now. Don't wait until bad weather sets in when deliveries may be slower. Flocks of "put offers" and "last minutes" will be ordering then, and you will have to wait for your turn.

An understanding with your dealer that he will fill your order with "Fuel Satisfaction", the all-purpose coal mined along the Norfolk and Western Railway will mean comfort, convenience and economy insurance for the whole winter.

Call for coal . . . but insist on "Fuel Satisfaction."

For Any Information on "Fuel Satisfaction" Call or Write:

Coal Traffic Department, NORFOLK AND WESTERN RY.
ROANOKE 12, VIRGINIA

Norfolk and Western RAILWAY

CARRIER OF FUEL SATISFACTION



HELP BUILD STRONG, STURDY LEGS WITH

Extra Vitamin "D" Plus

Growing bones and teeth must have Vitamin D. That's why 400 units of this precious vitamin are added to every quart of Sealtest Vitamin D Homogenized Milk. This extra Vitamin D—plus homogenizing which tends to make the milk easier to digest—are a wonderful help in the diet of babies and growing children.

Mothers: Remember that Sealtest is the Measure of Quality in Milk for Babies

CHESTNUT FARMS

Sealtest VITAMIN "D" HOMOGENIZED MILK

A Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Tune in the Sealtest Village Store, starring Jack Haley, Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., e.s.t., WRC

A Lesson in Tea-Making

Scald a crockery teapot. Put in one teaspoonful of tea or one tea-bag for each person. Add fresh, "bubbling" boiling water. Steep for five minutes. Stir, then serve.

"SALADA" TEA

It Takes Fine Tea To Make Fine Tea

Test Dynafuel on the road . . . see if it doesn't give

Smoother
high-test action than
premium-priced gasolines

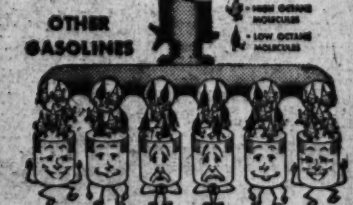
... and you save up to
2¢ a gallon

SUNOCO DYNAFUEL

... high knockless power
... swift acceleration
... unexcelled long mileage

We believe no gasoline, even premium-priced, can equal the incomparable smoothness of Dynafuel.

HERE'S WHY: ALL gasolines (including Sunoco Dynafuel) are composed of "light" and "heavy" molecules. As the gasoline goes into the cylinders from the carburetor, some of the "heavy" molecules separate from the rest of the gasoline and go to certain cylinders which get most of the "heavy" molecules, while other cylinders get mostly "light" molecules.



IN MOST OTHER GASOLINES the "heavy" molecules are low in octane quality . . . but the "light" molecules are high octane. The cylinders receiving the low grade "heavy" molecules do not receive the same high knockless quality as other cylinders.



IN SUNOCO DYNAFUEL, all molecules, both "heavy" and "light," deliver equally high octane power. No matter whether a cylinder receives "light" or "heavy" molecules, that cylinder and all cylinders receive uniformly high knockless quality.



Hemingway's 'Killers' Dovetailed by Experts Into a Superb Picture

By Richard L. Coe

"THE KILLERS," a taut and chilling melodrama that ranks with the best, opens this morning at RKO-Keith's. It is a picture to see.

This is the Ernest Hemingway short story to which several expert film-makers have given their own suggestions on why Hemingway's killers were at their sordid business in a New Jersey luncheon. You may recall that Hemingway wrote only of the killers, not the reason behind their mission.

The character the screen has suggested as their victim is revealed slowly, in almost mosaic pattern. It is a complex but fascinating process and, above all, should be watched from the beginning. The chief virtue of "The Killers" lies not in its story, which in essence is familiar, but in this shrewd fitting together of the pieces.

Anthony Veiller, who must have inherited from his father, the late Bayard Veiller, some of his gifts of crime reportage, wrote the screen play, Robert Siodmak, of "The Suspect" and "Phantom Lady," directed with real cunning, Mark Hellinger, who certainly knows his New York, produced with a rare fusion of everyone's gifts.

"The Killers" begins at the end of a man's life. No one knows much about Swede, the gas station attendant who was killed by a couple of thugs. An insurance investigator's curiosity is aroused by an old handkerchief found in the chap's room. So small a clue as the dead man's hands—fighter's fists—leads to his identity. One old acquaintance leads to another. Finally, the character is fitted together.

He was, it seems, another young star who went wrong. A boxer of easy success, his career was cut short by a broken hand. He has had his hour in the films before and will again. But the total effect of sympathy, not approval, has its unspoken social question: Where did Swede go wrong?

Burt Lancaster Scores
But Lancaster, a newcomer, plays the fellow and plays him well indeed. He is the oaf, the perpetual fall guy. Why he is such putty in the hands of Fate and the girl who does him in is understandable and poignant. How Lancaster will fare as a picture star will be interesting to watch. It would be simple to type-cast him, but also short-sighted.

Ava Gardner is superbly sultry as the girl who plays all the members of the gang against the others. In fact, it's the first time this observer has seen her give the glimmer of an acting job, but she crashes through with a fine characterization.

Edmond O'Brien is effective as the insurance investigator and the always reliable Sam Levene is fine as one of Lancaster's earliest pals. The others are all first rate.

But the real distinction of the film is the piecing together of a motley of scenes. There is a fine fight scene, a tingling holdup, a suspenseful card game, and that remarkably effective beginning. Much of this latter is word for word the original story. The punch and drive in the Hemingway dialogue sets a high pitch that boasts a remarkably cumulative effect.

One more thing will strike your attention—the music of Miklos Rozsa, which pounds away with a tingling force. It is a strikingly interesting accompaniment.

For all its unsavory picture of the underworld and its terrible people, "The Killers" has a punch you won't easily forget.

Yes, Keith's also has a Disney, Donald Duck "Lighthouse Keeping."

Understandably miffed is Kurt Nathan, of 320 Nicholson st., who writes that when he and his wife went to the Palace for "Claudia and David" the other day, they saw "a very excellent short" on traffic accidents. "It was an amusing coincidence that the newscast had some shots about real gasoline buggies for small children, this one from Italy, and the 'joy' of having them added to our traffic problem. It was an amazing coincidence that

Real Estate Booming Here Despite Drop in Other Cities

Post Reporter

As real estate prices took a downward turn in some major cities and others reported increasing buyer resistance, home seekers in the Washington area continued to flock to "open house" signs and pay double the pre-war costs for used homes.

Washington and San Francisco were the only two major U. S. cities in which no increasing buyer resistance to top real estate prices and a definite slowdown in the turnover of homes at present dollar levels was reported in a nationwide survey of 13 cities by the Associated Press.

Locally, house-hungry veterans and newcomers were keeping the market at its boom level. How much longer a reconverted chicken house would be able to masquerade as a palatial estate for the wife and kiddies was anybody's guess. In nine metropolitan communities surveyed by the Associated Press, buyer resistance was reported in one form or another. In a similar number of cities, but not the same ones, a marked slump in the rush to buy and sell homes was reported.

Charles J. Rush, Washington Real Estate Board secretary, stated, "There is no slowdown here. One has only to check the number of deeds recorded to realize the large demand for homes here. There were 13,624 deeds recorded in the first eight months of 1946, as compared with only 14,817 for all of 1945."

Mortgage Figure Rises
"As for prices," said Rush, "a survey of mortgages reveals that mortgages in 1945 totalled \$131,000,000. In the first eight months of 1946, the figure was \$140,000,000, which indicates homes are costing more than last year."

Other local real estate authorities agreed that Washington is

still a boom town as far as real estate values are concerned. One realtor who refused to be quoted by name, reported, "although business is greater in volume each month, I can detect a slowing up. Possibly we've reached a transition period. Prices, however, have not receded. There is still a large demand for housing, but buyers are becoming more choosy. They like to shop around, whereas six months ago they would snap up a home the first day or two."

"Washington," he said, "has always been one of the last cities to return to normal after a boom period. It will probably be the last this time, too."

"Keen Demand" Reported
Robert Lancaster, Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax Real Estate Board secretary, reported prices "are standing up and may even go higher. There is a keen demand for homes and not enough listing to supply the customers."

Miss Elinor B. Nugent of Ogden and Graham, Inc., Alexandria, stated that "prices have reached the peak, with no less demand for homes." She thought that conditions were a little more like normal in the realty business.

A difference of opinion was voiced by Robert Brumback, Arlington real estate man, who reported his office was experiencing the usual heavy demand for homes, but noticed that buyers "won't pay high asking prices."

He cited a recent case where he experienced difficulty in selling a home which the owner had placed for sale at \$22,500. The home finally sold after a \$3000 markdown.

In other parts of the United States brokers blamed the recent break in the stock market as a factor in increasing buyer resistance. Agreed that Washington is

Broadway Gazette, Latest Issue

New York, Sept. 24.—SOCIAL NOTE: Thomas Mann attended a dinner party in Hollywood where he was introduced to a movie director. "So you're Thomas Mann," gushed the director. "How wonderful it is to meet you. This is one of the great moments in my life. To think that here I am, a poor, insignificant maker of motion pictures, fortunate enough to meet and shake hands with the great Thomas Mann. Me, a poor, unimportant film director, having the privilege of meeting you." "I don't understand," Mann shrugged later, "how it is possible for so little a man to be so humble."



Thomas Mann

But in 1944 Roosevelt was assured by his doctors that he was in good health—says the member of his family—and would live out the term. Hence his willingness to drop Wallace.

FINANCE DEPT.: Ike Levy, the Philadelphia radio man who helped found the Columbia Broadcasting System and is one of its principal owners, was in a poker game with a group of rich players. One of them, a Whitney, lost heavily and when the game was over he told Levy: "I've lost so much that I need you to console me." "But I lost more than you did," said Levy. "Yes, I know," replied the Whitney. "But you WORKED for yours."

CRIME DEPT.: There have been a series of unreported robberies in the Manhattan Beach section of New York. The inhabitants are terrorized by this crime wave. The local civic organizations will call upon the police commissioner to discuss steps to be taken. In the meantime the civilians will organize patrols among themselves, using the direct-coverage pattern after the air-raid warden system abandoned at the end of the war.

MUSIC DEPT.: A number of eminent musicians were discussing the unhappy lives led by the most successful ones. They agreed that the happiest musician of them all is Artur Schnabel. "Yes, I'm very happy," the pianist assured them. "In fact, if I weren't so happy in my life and

LOCAL NEWS: When "Information Please" returns to the air under its new sponsorship October 2, Oscar Levant—who pioneered the show—will be its first guest expert. Fred Allen will appear with him. . . . At the American Legion Convention in San Francisco the legion's Distinguished Service Medal—its highest award—will be given to Cornell Hull, J. Edgar Hoover, General Hershey and Bob Hope. . . . Ed Garner is completing arrangements for the adaptation of his "Duffy's Tavern" show into a syndicated comic-strip. . . . Artur Rodzinski will return to Europe this winter, for the first time since he played the Salzburg Festival in '37.

ETIQUETTE DEPT.: Richard Mower, the correspondent who was injured in the explosion of the King David Hotel in Palestine, is transcribing a note which accompanied a bouquet of roses sent to him at the hospital by the men who blew up the hotel. The note reads: "Dear Mr. Mower, we are at a loss to find words that will adequately reflect our deep sorrow over the fact that you suffered an injury as an outcome of our action against British headquarters."

BUSINESS DEPT.: The Daily Worker has two new subscriptions. The additional copies were ordered by Daniel Longwell, managing editor of Life magazine. . . . Mr. Longwell decided a few days ago that the Daily Worker is compulsory reading for an editor of a Life magazine—so that he could learn what the party line is and determine which employee is following it.

WALL STREET DEPT.: Low Holtz, the comedian, has been one of show business' heaviest investors in the stock market. But the succession of drops in the market didn't affect him, for he sold out months ago. . . . Holtz's good fortune, financially, was not due to business acumen but to bad fortune, domestically. When Mrs. Holtz suddenly an-

Show Time in the Downtown Theaters

STAGE
National—"Come On Up," at 3:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Gayety—"Burlesque," continuous, 11:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., and at 8:30 p. m.
SCREEN
Palace—"Claudia and David," at 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:50 p. m.
Earle—"Renegades," at 11 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.
Capitol—"Somewhere in the Night," at 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15 and 10:05 p. m. Stage shows at 12:50, 3:40, 6:30 and 9:20 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Crack-Up," at 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:35 and 9:45 p. m.
RKO-Keith's—"The Killers," at 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.
Columbia—"Smoky," at 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:35 and 9:30 p. m.
Little—"It Happened at the Inn," at 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m.
Pix—"Tiger Woman," at 2:10, 4:30, 6:50 and 9:15 p. m. "On Approval," at 3:05, 5:25, 7:45 and 10:10 p. m.
Ambassador—"Renegades," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.
Hippodrome—"Specter of the Rose," at 2:05, 3:45, 5:20, 7, 8:40 and 10:15 p. m.
Trans-Lux—"Short Subjects and newscasts continuous, 10:15 a. m. to midnight.
Open Air—"The Cowboy and the Lady," at 7:15 and 10:45 p. m. "Guest Wife," at 9:10 p. m.

Gay as a fiesta!...romantic as a tropic moon!...rhythmic as a conga line!

Holiday in Mexico

WALTER PIDGEON with **JOSE TURBI** • **RODDY McDOWALL**
JANE POWELL • **LONA MASSEY** • **XAVIER CUGAT** AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Dashing diplomat Walter Pidgeon makes love to Sally Jones Massey...
To keyboard magic from Jose Turbi and rhythmic rumbas by Xavier Cugat...
Jane Powell (overnight sensation) charms Roddy McDowall...
Amid Technicolor spectacle, with all the excitement of a Mexican fiesta!

Loew's PALACE

THURSDAY
Doors Open 10:30

nounced that she was divorcing him, a property settlement had to be arranged. Dividing the shares of stock was too complicated a process, because of the fluctuating values—for even an eighth of a point meant thousands of dollars. To simplify the settlement, he sold out.

SCHOOL DEPT.: A new student named Gunnar Sonstebj will arrive at Harvard University today to start his courses at the Business School. . . . Sonstebj is a 28-year-old paratrooper in the Norwegian Army. For five years he was a top leader of the underground there. Today, at Harvard, he will wear collegiate clothes. Last night in the Stork Club he wore his uniform and the ribbon denoting the War Cross and Three Swords, his country's highest decoration.

MOVIES: A nervous young actor sat in the office of Eddie Buzzell, director of "The Song of the Thin Man," and was interviewed for a role in the movie. . . . "Why are you so nervous?" Buzzell asked him. . . . "Well, if you were sitting here and I was sitting in back of your desk, wouldn't you be nervous too?" replied the actor. . . . "Let's see about that," said Buzzell, and changed places with the actor. They continued their talk and then Buzzell said: "You're right. It's nerve-wracking to sit here."

NOTICE
CAR DEALERS—
GARAGES
FLEET OWNERS
Wagner Genuine Lockhead Parts
3 Outstanding Brake Linings
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SEPT. 25
THE MOUNT VERNON

Daily Double
Closes 1:45
Adm. \$1.20
POST TIME
2:00 P. M.
Buses Direct to Grandstand

CALLUSES

To relieve painful calluses, burning or tender bottoms, burn and remove calluses—get these thin, soothing, cushioning pads.

D' Scholls Zino-pads

lighter with soda...

lighter with cola...

lighter with ginger ale

"so easy to take..."

CORONET... the lighter highball

California grape brandy 84 proof.
Cresta Blanca Wine Company, Inc., San Francisco, California

Mary
Haworth's
MailReader Takes Exception to This Column's View
That It's Imprudent for Girl to Have Tea Alone

With Young Man at His Home When Family's Away

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I over circumstantial temptation, and her beau, 2 years older, were allowed the freedom of action which this girl's mother has the good sense to deny. Result: My daughter is pregnant and a hush-up marriage is scheduled.

Mother Deplores
Her Complicity

"THE BOY, as much a victim of 'freedom' as she, is being deprived of the educational opportunities he should have had. He will finish college, yes; but as a man of family, burdened by a sense of responsibility to dependents. He will have to cut corners financially and forego his college course considerably. My daughter will have a baby to care for when she should be forwarding her own education and leading the social life appropriate to a young girl.

"On my part, I must face myself as a misguided fool of a parent who, with complacent confidence in my daughter and prospective son-in-law, twiddled my thumbs and let them drift into temptations they were too young to manage. It is a hurt, a failure, that no success anywhere will ever obliterate from my heart. Would that God had given me the wisdom displayed by this girl's mother. And my advice to the girl is: Be thankful for it. Play ball with your mother. She's on your team, strong where I was weak to be a real friend to my daughter."

Here, it seems to me, is convincing rebuttal of your slant on life, L. B.—a cry from the heart to indicate that your attitude, though idealistic, is not in accord with common sense awareness of the frailties of human nature.

M. H.
Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

"My daughter, just as self-confident of her own ability to triumph



Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

You Needn't Cook All the Time
To Win High Reputation for It!

"THE Lion's Den" in the Community Hall at Branesville, Md., was taken over yesterday by 75 "lionesses." It was a luncheon meeting of Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs executive board.

Chief of the committee was Mrs. Charles M. Tipton, Dickerson, who is president of the Montgomery County Council of Homemakers Clubs—there are 25 of 'em.

Mrs. Tipton has quite an enviable reputation as a cook. Her friends say as "the best we know." However, don't get the idea that she doesn't do anything but cook. Several days a week for the last seven years she has piloted a truck-sized station wagon, filled with women and children, to the Public Health Lay Council—over a mile rough back-country road, too, and in winter as well as summer.

"Talks Too Much"

This snappy brown-eyed woman laughs and chats constantly as she works. "I'm an extrovert. I talk too much. Even tell when I get a bargain hat" she told me as she worked.

But as she buzzed around, assisted by members of the Conus, Clarksburg and Poolesville-Dickerson Clubs, of which federation Mrs. Joseph T. Maguire is president, she took time to answer questions.

How does she get so much done? The answer is, "she moves like a streak."

She'd have to, for she's also busy on Community Chest Drives and always helps with Thanksgiving dinners at St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Poolesville.

Last Thanksgiving St. Peter's fed 450 persons. And this month, as chairman of a supper to benefit Upper Montgomery County Fire Department, Mrs. Tipton directed the serving for 963. Last Christmas, as another example, Mrs. Tipton made 1000 dozen decorated cookies and sold them at the Farm Women's Co-operative Market, Bethesda!

As chairman of yesterday's luncheon, Mrs. Tipton was not daunted by the meat shortage. She made creamed tuna fish, the sauce deftly flavored with chopped green peppers and onions and at the "last minute" added chopped celery. She also adds chopped celery to all gravies.

I came away with several recipes of this Maryland cook. Her Sour Cream Dressing served on the garden salad, for instance, was delicious... and even the tomato juice and apple butter were homemade.

LUNCHEON MENU
Tomato Juice Crackers
Smoked Cheese
Tuna Fish in Noodle Ring

and Mrs. Edith Rothe; chaplain, Mrs. Ruby Johnson; sergeant at arms, Mrs. Marguerite Donato; color bearers, Mrs. Hazel Tucker and Mrs. Faye Carder; historian, Miss Allie Belle Wright; secretary, Mrs. Mildred Stauffer; treasurer, Mrs. Chroniger.

WOODBRIDGE UNIT NO. 50. President, Mrs. Florrie Morgan; vice presidents, Mrs. Estelle Beard, Mrs. Marie Schmelz, Mrs. Gertrude S. Pierce; chaplain, Mrs. Vina St. Peter; historian, Mrs. Frances Chipman; sergeant at arms, Mrs. Henrietta Montgomery; color bearers, Mrs. Gladys Day and Miss Virginia Morgan.

Susie Q.



"I think he has super taste... he asked me for a date, didn't he?"

Church Leader
Calls Women
More Spiritual

By Genevieve Reynolds

In general women are more spiritual and international-minded than men, according to Miss Margaret T. Applegarth, author, lecturer and international chairman of a joint committee on ecumenical education sponsored by the American Committee for the World Council of Churches.

She bases her beliefs, she says, on audience reaction throughout the country. For example, when she talks to groups about war suffering and sacrifices and their need for help, the gentler sex immediately comes to the fore. They are all for establishing international councils to promote world friendship.

Dynamic Miss Applegarth, author of 30 books on missionary and world friendship themes, is one of the featured speakers at the Washington Council of Church Women's three-day institute that opened last night at Foundry Methodist Church. She is conducting a seminar on India.

She says women are so eager for world friendship and a world church that often her seminars last from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. She also is availed with mail. "My mail is alarming," she explained in an interview yesterday at the Statler, "because it is so heavy I can't answer it."

The brown-eyed, handsome leader thinks a world church possible and that it may serve as a sort of U. N. for peace. She's encouraged over the fact that ecumenical (world) church ties not only were unbroken but gained in membership during the war. Actual increase was from 68 to 91.

Out of the 256 denominations including Catholics and Jews, 93 have banded together to form the ecumenical or world church, she says.

She told of an interesting experiment of the ecumenical church now being conducted in India. "No word foreign word can be confused," she says, with so many denominational doctrines. After all there's no reason for peoples of the world to inherit our differences when we can bury them and come together.

Intensely interested in international affairs, she sees religion as a strong factor in preserving the peace. "A realistic, spiritual rebirth is sweeping Europe," says Miss Applegarth. "Terrible sufferings have purged the churches of hypocrisy and nonessentials." Asked whether a spiritual renaissance is evident in the United States, she replied, "Not to the extent found in Europe. But there seems to be a growing."

Portraits
By James J. Metcalfe

Pedestrian

The humble human being who... Depends upon his feet... As known as a pedestrian when... He walks along the street... He has to watch the traffic light... Wherever he would cross... Although the time between may mean... A most important loss... He is the daily target for... The foolish folks who drive... And he is mighty fortunate... If he can stay alive... He has to ride the street car... He has to board the bus... And many are the things in life... He has a mind to cuss... But always he is fully free... To wander or to stay... And never does he need a place... To park his car all day.

Woods Have Son

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers B. Wood announce the birth of a son at Doctors Hospital Monday. The baby will be named for his father. The Woods also have a 3-year-old son, Ramsay.

Celebrate Anniversaries

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Carr will celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary with a dinner at the Kenesaw tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

Be SMART

THE DRAMATIC simplicity of good lines is always the keynote of your best basic dress. Like colors—there's a wonderful choice for you this season in both rayon satins and crepes!

For EXTRA Calcium
Coconut

Ask Anne
On Homemaking

Is there anything I can do to keep a straight, unpleated skirt from bagging? Being an office-sitter for 40 hours a week makes my skirts bag after about 3 months' wear. I heard that a wide piece of taffeta could be sewed in but this rustles too much.

Frequent pressing helps a lot. It is possible to sew a piece of cloth into the seams of the skirt, but it needn't be taffeta. Any firm cloth such as muslin will do.

Do you know of any way to bring back the color to a garment when it has been removed by perspiration? J. M. H.

Sometimes holding the garment over an open ammonia bottle will restore the color, but it's important to remember that the perspiration may have so affected the dye that nothing will improve the appearance of the dress. Sometimes an old stain that fails to respond to the ammonia treatment has become alkaline, so reverse the treatment. Sponge with vinegar and then clear water.

Is there any cleaning service or anything I can do at home to restore a clean appearance to a mattress from which I have tried to remove a blood spot by brushing with soap and water and rinsing in the same manner with clear water. Most of the stain came out but now the mattress has a water ring. Is there a cleaning fluid I could have used that would not leave a spot? Are there any cleaners I could send the mattress to to improve its appearance? A. H. G.

You haven't really removed the stain—just spread it out over the ring. The best way to remove blood spots on mattresses is to make up a paste of raw starch and spread it thickly on the spot. Let it dry and brush it off, repeating if necessary. Several treatments are more successful than one prolonged one. You might still improve the looks of the mattress by doing this.

Blood spots do not respond well to cleaning fluids, so you were right in assuming that they would not. There are several firms that renovate mattresses—I'd suggest you

Best-Known
home remedy for relieving misery of children's colds.
VICKS
VapoRus

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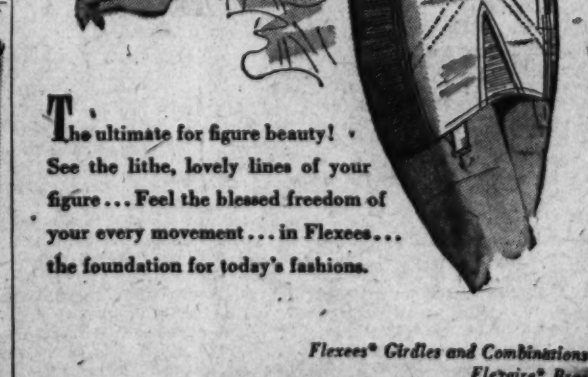
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Flexes

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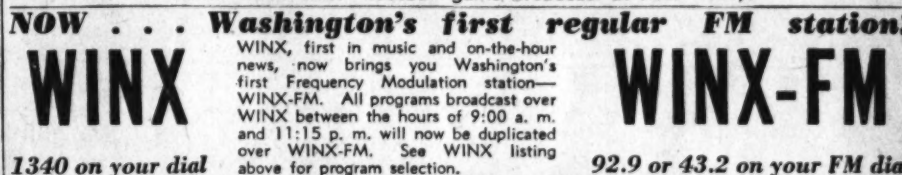


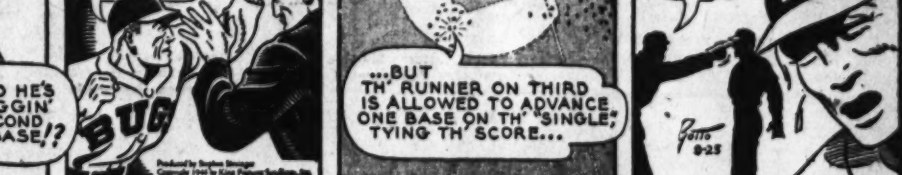
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WPIK—7:30 K.C. Baseball game broadcast at noon today.





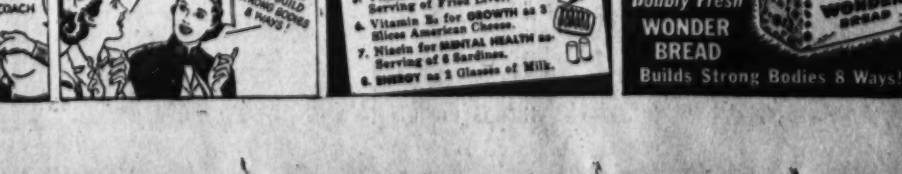
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...AND IT HELPS WITH STOMACH



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